The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Deaths.

BOSWELL.—October 22nd, at Kurrachee, of consumption, Miss Eliza Phoebe, daughter of the late A. B. Boswell, Esq., Schoolmaster of Bombay, deeply regretted by a large number of friends and relatives.

LONG—November 7th, at the European General Hospital, of dysentery, Mrs. Mary Long, aged 28 years.

BENGAL.

Births.

SHERER—At Cherrapoonjee, on the 17th October, the wife of Captain J. S. Sherer, Assistant Commissioner, Cachar, of a son.

DUNDAS—At No. 1, Garden Reach, on the 30th October, the wife of Henry Dundas, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriage.

CAMPBELL—WIMBERLEY.—At St. James' Church, Delhi, on the 27th October, by the Revd. ... Winter, M.A., Crawford James Campbell Esq., to Julia, youngest daughter of the Revd. Charles Wimberley, M.A., Rector of Scole, Norfolk.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay		Returns
25th Dec.		28th January.
10th Feb.	„	13th March.
25th March.	„	28th April.
10th May.	„	12th June.
25th June.	„	28th July.
10th August.	„	12th Sept.
25th Sept.	„	28th October.
10th Nov.	„	12th Dec.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 160 H. P., H. Day, Commander, will be despatched as above on 10th November, at 4 P. M. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo or Galle	when inducement offers.		„ Galle or Colombo	when inducement offers.	
	7	21		14	28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee [illegible] the Steamers will always leave the inte[illegible] above dates, but every effort [illegible] doing so.

The Steam[illegible] 250 H. P., [illegible] will be despatched as above, at noon on [illegible] and the Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,[illegible] tons, 250 [illegible] Patterson, Commander, at noon on its proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Apollo Bunder Dep.	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Rutnagherry	11 21 1	10	...	Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla	11 21 1	...	8	Calicut	9 19 29	...	6
Goa	12 22 2	8	...	Tellicherry	10 20 30	8	...
Carwar	12 22 2	...	4	Cannanore	10 20 30	...	6
Coompta	12 22 2	...	9	Mangalore	11 21 1	...	4
Mangalore	13 23 3	...	1	Coomptah	12 22 2	10	...
Cannanore	14 24 4	11	...	Carwar	12 22 2	...	5
Tellicherry	14 24 4	...	5	Goa	13 23 3	12	...
Calicut	15 25 5	2	...	Vingorla	13 23 3	...	7
Beypore	15 25 5	6	...	Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	15 25 5	...	8	Apollo Bunder Bombay Arr.	14 24 4		12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Every Tuesday and Friday, at High-Water.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Weekdays	A. M.	P. M.		Weekdays	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday	...	7	Gogo	...	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	„	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fare* for Families, consisting of not less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. RUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports vised for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez, generally an extra steamer is despatched betwixt the Mails, thus providing a weekly communication betwixt Bombay and Kurrachee.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, George Shapcott, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 A.M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 7th November 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. Mardak, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. Bax, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail ear[ly] in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, William Broughton Pryce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1. 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, Charles Holloway, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India.*

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1865.

THE fine Frigate-built ship COSPATRICK, 1,119 Tons Register, and A 1 at Lloyds for 13 years, commanded by James Aberdour Elmslie. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of [illegible] per TYPHOON, [illegible] Alexander, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Alexander will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Houghton*, Buckminster, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off their cargo boats without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at Consignee's risk and expense. The Captain will not be responsible for Goods after they once leave the Ship's side.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents for Captain.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Ship's Cutter between 25 and 30 feet long, found in everything. Apply by letter describing boat, stores, and price to Mr. GEO. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED.—An Assistant Engineer, and two or three experienced European Surveyors. Apply by letter to Mr. GEO. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6 good Draughtsmen and Surveyors. Salary Rupees 100 per month, with a permanent engagement for 2 or 3 years. Apply with testimonials to Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, No. 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 10th instant.

2nd November 1864.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.

29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect.

15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED a new Palkee in good order. A second hand one if neat and serviceable not objected to. Address "J. S.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*, Fort.

4th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Applications are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the Chief Engineer in Sind. Salary Rupees 175, with Batta Rupees 105 per mensem when in the Districts.

Replies will not be sent, or testimonials returned, unless stamps are enclosed with the Applications.

Address, "The Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Sind."

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Bhoiraz Dewsey, deceased, in our firm ceased from 2nd September last.

હીરજી ભીમશી ની કું૦
HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Capital, £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—Mr. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY established themselves as Merchants and Agents. Temporary Office, No. 1, Oak Lane.

GEORGE TUCKER & Co.
Bombay, 7th November 1864.

CAPTAIN GILLIES, of the Ship *Morning Light*, will not be responsible for any Debt contracted by his Crew till she stays here.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that in consequence of the resignation of J. D. Kennelly, Esquire, a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Bombay will be elected in his place at a General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 11th day of November, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Messrs. Remington and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BHOW DAJEE,
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.—The Government Garden, commonly known as the "Bhendy Bagh," situated at Nagaon on the sea coast, near Alibagh, will be sold by Public Auction at the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Alibagh, on the 15th instant, at noon.

The garden is about 10 acres in extent, is enclosed, contains upwards of 2,000 Bhendy trees, and the soil is of excellent quality; it also contains a well with a constant supply of water.

Full information will be supplied on application to Mr. W. Walton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, at Alibagh.

C. W. MACDONALD,
in charge Colaba Sub-Collectorate.
Colaba, Sub-Collector's Office, Alibagh, 2nd Nov. 1864.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—All allotments of Shares in the above Company upon which the First Call is not paid on or before THURSDAY the 10th instant, will, at the option of the Directors, be considered either as forfeited or chargeable with Interest at 12 per cent. per annum. By order of the Directors,

JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Acting Manager of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)
Bombay, 5th November 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to the notice published by the undersigned under date the 13th September last, Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are no longer prepared to purchase Bombay or other Salt to any extent at the rate of price therein offered.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Allepey, 27th October 1864.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having received repeated applications to visit Bombay, has the pleasure to inform the Residents, that he may be expected in that Presidency in the beginning of December. As Mr. O'Meara is bound to return to Simla in April, his stay in Bombay will not extend over three months.

Simla, 8th September 1864.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS, AT ERSKINE MANSE, GLASGOW.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE continues to receive a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons to be educated and prepared for College, Business, Civil or Military Service by a Resident Tutor and Visiting Masters. Peculiar advantages are afforded to Orphans or Boys whose Parents are abroad. Reference kindly permitted to Major Hume Henderson, Tanna.

ERSKINE MANSE, Glasgow, Scotland.

MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. 23 Medals of Honour (including those of the Exhibitions of '51, '55 and '62), and 300 Official Certificates from Regimental Committees, attest the improvement and economy effected in Bands by the Prototype Instruments of F. Besson, Maker, 198 Euston Road, London, England.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. B. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનત્ર ઓફ વેલ્શ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Third Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 21st November 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th October 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटाइल कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 11, Bruce Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November 1864, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering the Accounts of the Company as made up by the Liquidators appointed at the Special General Meeting held on the 14th instant.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate of Manockjee Shapoorjee Paruck, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to Perozbaye, his widow, all persons indebted to or holding money or other property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to pay or deliver the same to the undersigned; and persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned for examination and payment if found correct.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Solicitors to the Administratrix.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers		£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants		„ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September. ROBERT DUNDAS,

Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital Six Lacs of Rupees with power to increase.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required. By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. E. I. REUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended from the 21st to the 25th instant. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 21st October 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

"SEBASTIAN CABOT."—We have been officially informed that the statement of general average by the above vessel will be disputed in some of its items when settlement of claims come to be applied for by the insured, and that contributions assessed under that statement will probably not be refunded in full by the underwriters. We publish the information for the benefit of the concerned.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1864. Agents to Lloyd's.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. Usiglio, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share. By order of the Board of Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,785 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November. By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

THE holders of those shares on which the Second and Third calls have not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the above Calls of 50 Rs. each, together with the interest accruing thereon, are not paid before the 10th November 1864 into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, they will be liable to forfeiture. By order of the Directors,

21st October 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandise shipped by Thos. Short, Junr, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., Insolvents.

THE undersigned will have unpacked during the next week several cases of Felt and Tweed Hats, Boots & Shoes, Scotch Angolas, Broad Cloths, Stationery, and Cricketing Kit, being portion of the Merchandise imported for the late Firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.

The property will be ready for inspection on MONDAY, the 7th November, in the upper floor of the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Menesse and Co., and sold by Auction on Tuesday and following days, as announced by Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for Thos. Short, Junr.
Late Menesse & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Str., Fort.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by Jewraz Balloo. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.—From the 1st November next, Second and Third Stories of HOUSE No. 7, in Church Gate Street, opposite to the premises occupied by the late firm of Messrs. Hunt, Monnett & Co. The Rooms are spacious, airy, and exceedingly well-adapted for a large Office or Bank. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basil and Black ditto, Clampt Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife, Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Settzogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flasks, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

Soaps.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

Scents.—Fresse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. Mackintosh, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on. Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—
For 1 month ....6 per cent.
„ 2 months....................8 „
And for other periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મરકંનટાઈલ ક્રેડીટ એન્ડ ફાઈનાનશીઅલ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Rupees 10,00,000 in 25,000 Shares of Rupees 400 each

(With power to increase.)

Promoters.

C. F. Heycock, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co).
H. Ramsden, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Keir and Ramsden).
C. J. Meyhew, Esq., Barister-at-Law,
Vinaeck Pandoorung, Esq., Merchant.
Lulloobhoy Manacklall, Esq., Shroff.

Bankers.
The Central Bank of Western India.
Solicitors.
Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH,
N. B.—HATS Relined and Cleaned.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE and SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon. McCOMBIE AND SONS

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Tiverton*, from London.
1 Cane Body four seated Open Carriage.
2 Four Wheeled Dog Carts or Waggonettes.

Also,

Just landed ex "Curranjah and Hartfell."

A very handsome new English-built Phaeton with glass shutters.

Just Landed,

A very handsome English-built Mail Phaeton.
A Ditto Self-driving Cab Ditto Ditto.

Also,

A Fresh Batch of Plated-mounted English-made Buggy and Dog Cart Harnesses, and few Pairs of Railway Rugs.
A New and Light Palanqueen Shigram with Lamps and Shaft.
New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by S. Marks.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A handsome Bay Arab Horse, for Single or Double Harness, height 14-2. Age 8.
A handsome Grey Saddle Horse, goes well in Single Harness, height 14-3. Age 6.
A handsome Iron Grey fast trotting Buggy Horse, height 14-1½. Age 7.
A handsome Saddle or Buggy Horse, lately broken in for Harness, very fast. Age 6. Height 14-1½.

For particulars apply to the undersigned. To be seen on a day's previous notice, from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Also several other Carriages awaiting clearance from the Custom House.

Also,

A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators.
Just received for Sale, few sets of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and several other Carriages.
Also, ex *Knight Errant*, a new and handsome English-built Park Phaeton with Lamps, Pole and Shaft by "S. Marks," the property of an Officer proceeded up-country.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 26th October 1864.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignmetn of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for the Gentlemen's light suit, and also selected Colours for the native gentlemen's Coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Martin, first quality, Rs. 20 per dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE,
No. 8, Hummum Street.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejoorce, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen.
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at Rs.	„	15
Do. white do.	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	38
Green Seal, quarts	„	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	„	12
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„	30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity.	„	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	„	32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„	12

CARBINES and RIFLES — Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding — At various prices.

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	„ 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	„ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		„ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		„ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„ 30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„ 25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„ 24	„
Do. do. St. Estèphe (Bombay bottled)	„ 18	„

Also

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21 0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11 8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16 8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12 8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE and St. JULIEN, quarts and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	„ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells',	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martins, Cassiot's	„ 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	„ 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	„ 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts	36
Do.	Do.	Pts	19
Sillery Mousseux	Ad. Collin	Qrts	32
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	17
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts	34
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	18
Champagne extra good qty.	B. & E. Perrier	Qrts	34
Clicquot	Leop. Meyer Bass	Qrts	36
Fleur de Sillery	S. Perrier Fils & Co.	Qrts	32
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts	32

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Iodocius Frères	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	16
Do. Do. best qlty	A. Dremel & Co.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Do. Hock best qlty	Do.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts	20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts	20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts	20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts	26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts	20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Hernozart	Qrts	16
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils aine	Qrts	35
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Chateau Margaux 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Fine Claret 1858	A. Meller & Co.	Qrts	16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts	12
Boer German		Qrts	5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	19	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., (late Cutler & Co.) continue to have a most satisfactory arrangement with Messrs. Eduljee Pallonjee Brothers, exclusively to receive and dispose of their Wines and Brandy in Bombay, and respectfully solicit that their Western India constituents will kindly apply to them for their supplies.

From the Madras Presidency, direct orders to Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

London Vaults.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—Tower Bonded Vaults, 44, Mark Lane, London.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 ....Blue „	30	16
	No. 3 ....Yellow „	26	14
	No. 4. ....Green „	22	12
	Medoc ....Red „	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado ....Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso	30	0
	Light Golden ......Green „	28	0
	„ „ ......Blue „	28	0
	Pale ....Brown „	26	0
	„ ....Yellow „	22	0
	„ ....White „	19	0
Ginger......Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale	(Black Capsule)	33	0
„ „	(Yellow „)	28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Sauce! Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown......in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White........„ Bottles	42	22
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

HERBERT & CO., RAMPART ROW.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India:—

TRANSIT THEODOLITE. (*by Troughton and Simms*), 9 in. Vernier; the whole arrangement upon the most perfect principle—with every appurtenance and extra; fitted in two boxes. Rs. 600.

EVERETT'S THEODOLITE in perfect order, by the above makers; 7 inch Vernier, fitted complete. Rs. 350.

ORDINARY THEODOLITE by Gilbert; a very excellent instrument,—9 inch Vernier, engraved on silver. Rs. 500.

COMMON THEODOLITE; 7 inch Vernier (*not silver*), made by W. & G. Gilbert of London;—has been a little used, is imperfect order. Rs. 300.

POCKET SEXTANTS.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed, in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES.—Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

Herbert & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported for sale in Bombay. Rs. 10 to 80 per Box.

PENN'S ENGINEER'S SLIDING RULE, Ivory, German Silver mounted, opening to 24 inches, one face marked with inches and a Drawing Scale—one of the edges marked with decimals of a foot, the other with inches divided into 10ths and 12ths: on the other face are the lines of numbers, guage points, &c. Cash—Rs. 34.

ENGINEER'S POCKET RULE, one foot, folding in three, with slide, various tables and scales, very strongly and well made. Rs. 20.

BOXWOOD CLINOMETER RULE, with Compass, 2 Levels, and Folding Sight, in leather case. Cash—Rs. 22.

BEST BOXWOOD, 2 feet, 4 fold Rule. Rs. 4.

PARALLEL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebony 6 inches long	Rs.	1 8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	„	2 8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	„	3 8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	„	4 8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	...	8 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 6 inches	... „	5 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 9 inches	... „	7 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 18 inches	... „	14 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 24 inches	... „	18 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 42 inches	... „	40 0
Rolling Brass Parallel Rules 6 inches	... „	11 0
Rolling Brass Rules 12 inches	... „	18 0
Rolling Brass Rules 24 inches	... „	36 0
Rolling Brass Rules 30 inches	... „	45 0

PLOTTING SCALES—BOXWOOD, 12 inches, in sets of six, with off-sets, in mahogany case. Rs. 28.

PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum, all 12 inches long, with 2 inches offsets, fitted in boxes complete, each box containing six scales, degrees,—10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60ths.

PLOTTING SCALES singly, 12 inch, Rs. 3 each, offsets to match, any scale, of box wood. Rs. 1.

POCKET TURN-IN COMPASS, Electrum, (or best German Silver) in morocco case with box of leads enclosed. Rs. 26.

NAPIER COMPASS, Electrum, very compact in a morocco complete. Rs. 22.

PROPORTIONAL COMPASS, 6 inches, Electrum, full divided, best quality, handsomely fitted in morocco case. Rs. 25.

Do. Do. 6 inches Brass divided, &c., precisely similar to the above. Rs. 20.

DOUBLE SPRING BOWS, Electrum, with best mille ends; the three instruments neatly fitted in a morocco box. Rs. 17.

PROPORTIONAL CALLIPERS, Electrum, 9 inches, Rs. 25.

HAIR DIVIDER, brass, with steel points. Rs. 8.

NEEDLE HOLDER, or Pricker:—Ivory handle and Electrum. Rs. 3.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3½ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction. Rs. 69 and 70.

SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions, sliding upon the principle of a telescope. Rs. 45.

CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, of brass, 6 inch, diameter, [illegible] divided, best make, in round Mahogany box. Rs. 21.

Do. Do. with vernier and tangent screws attachment, divided on silver, each having two folding arms. Rs. 80.

DRAWING PINS, best broad flat heads, also small milled edge. 12 annas per dozen.

PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches. Rs. 4.

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold—in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—

100 feet	Rs. 10
66 feet	8
50 feet	6

DRAWING PENS, black handles. Rs. 3.
FINE LINE PENS, ivory handle. Rs. 3-8.
JOINTED DRAWING PENS, ivory and Electrum. Rs. 4.

LAND CHAINS, best puddled steel wire, highly tempered, warranted not to elongate with wear, 50, 66, and 100 feet each, with a set of arrows to each Chain, Rs. 10, 13, and 18 each, respectively.

ENGINEERS' 12 in. SCALE, boxwood, shamfered edges scales 1-10 to 3 inches. Rs. 3-8.

ARCHITECTS' SCALE, boxwood bevilled edges; 16 distinct scales on the two sides. Rs. 3-8.

ANGLES AND SET SQUARES, of ebony with bevilled and square edges, from 6 inches to 12, all the usual angles, viz:—from 25 degrees to 67½ at Rs. 23 and 4 each piece.

BRASS DIVIDERS; common dividing compasses, 4, 5, and 6 inches Rs. 1, 2, and 3, each.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly.*

DRAWING PENCILS: the very best obtainable, all kinds and degrees from Rs. 2 to 3 per dozen.

BOXWOOD RULES, two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs.

SPIRIT LEVELS with horizontal and vertical tubes at perfect right angles very useful instruments, in boxes; Rs. 15 each.

ARTISTS' COLORS and Drawing requisites.—All the ordinary colors in general use kept on stock in cakes, tubes, and pans, at 12 annas to 3 and 4 Rupees each. In Water Color, also in Oil, Meguilph, Ox Gall, &c.

BRUSHES of sizes and sorts for oil and water colors, Palettes, Tile Saucers (*in sets of six,*) Knives, Indian Ink, Mastic Varnish, Copal Varnish, Prepared Paper for Oil Paintings, Sketching Blocks (*all sizes.*)

CASES OF WATER COLORS, containing a complete assortment of Water Colors with Pans, Water Glasses, Brushes, &c., &c., fitted in handsome Mahogany case, French polished, Rs. 12, 40 and 50 according to size.

DRAWING PAPER: of usual sizes—Antiquarian, Imperial, Elephant, and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use, up to Antiquarian *continuous mounted* 30 yards long.

14 STOP PERCUSSION HARMONIUMS possessing all the excellence of tone of the "New Church Models" but of a soft and delicate quality, the percussion action renders these Instruments well suited for brilliant music,—the extra stops are the "tremblant" and "sourdine." Rs. 700.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDIANS, in great variety, some with double notes and very beautifully inlaid with pearl;—tortoiseshell; and metal buhl work, prices from Rs. 18, 20, 25, 32, 35, 43, 50, 60 to 80.

N. B.—The better kinds have good substantial boxes to hold them which are included in the price.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Concertinas—48 key's double action, well made plain instruments in Rosewood Boxes. Each Rs. 100.

WHEATSTONE INDIAN CONCERTINA is intended to supersede the ordinary German Concertina; the double action principle, applied to Instruments of cheap manufacture.

HERBERT & Co. would respectfully mention, that sometimes emergent demands may so reduce the amount of their stock of any one or more particular articles mentioned above, as to render it necessary to await the arrival of fresh Invoices from their office in London before an order is finally executed; as a rule, however, the above are continually being replenished and kept up in an existing state of efficiency.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.—NEW MAP OF ASIA, including China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Burmah, Siam, Thibet, &c., &c., constructed by Alexander Keith Johnston, Esq., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S. Size 65 inches by 58; scale, 110 miles to an inch.

Full coloured and mounted, to fold in a substantial and beautifully finished Morocco Case	Rs. 45
On Roller, varnished, adapted to Office use	50
In Folding Case, the Map in four parts, North Division, South, East, and West Divisions, especially suitable for Travellers and Voyagers	45

NEW MAP OF AMERICA.—America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

This New Map will be found in all respects a work of the highest class.

Price, fully coloured and mounted, in case, Rs. 45; in Morocco case, Rs. 52; roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.

☞ Every office claiming a position and a name amidst the growing wealth and importance in this city, should decorate its walls with one or more of these valuable Maps, the study of which may tend to confirm the general impressions that ere long Bombay must become the chief port in Asia. HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay, Sept., 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE—LONDON.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
ALEX. G. BRICE & Co.,
8, Hornby Row.

WANTED.—A Head Clerk (native) thorough, lyconversant with the system of Book-keeping used in Mercantile Houses trading with England. Apply to Messrs. MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., 12 Rampart Row.
N. B.—None but thoroughly competent parties need apply.

WANTED.—A Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, either on Malabar or Cumballa Hill. Particulars as to accommodation and rent to be lodged with the undersigned.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
12, Rampart Row.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Bungalow at Middle & Upper Colaba, furnished or unfurnished. Rent immaterial. Apply by letter to "T. H.," care Bombay Gazette Office.
7th November 1864.

HERBERT & Co.
Letts' Diaries for 1865.
No. 8 One day to a page, 8vo cloth.........Rs. 3 12
No. 9 Half a page to a day, 8vo cloth ...... „ 3 4
No. 10 Three days to a page, 8vo cloth...... „ 2 4
N. B.—The above low prices are fixed for Cash only.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. BHICOO SAZBA AND MR. NANABHOY PANDURANG in our firm ceased on 31st July last, 1864.
BHICOO SAZBA & Co.
Bombay, 7th November 1864.

FOR SALE.—Three patent Cotton Presses. To be seen at the Frere Press Building, Elphinstone Bunder, where, or at the office of the undersigned, prices can be learned.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 7th November 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (10) ten Native Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1864.

COMPAGNIE PARISIENNE (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Offices, No. 15, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th November, at half past 2 P. M.
EMIL GAIGNOUX, Manager of the Company.
15, Meadow Street, 7th November 1864.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED—TRAFFIC AGENT FOR Bombay: Salary Rs. 150 per month. Also Landing and Shipping Clerk: Salary Rs. 60. Security to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, will be required. Applications accompanied with original Testimonials to be addressed to SAMUEL BATES, Manager.
1, Hornby Row, Bombay, 7th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared to land, reship, and forward Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.
References can be given and every information obtained from
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors, Boree Bunder.
Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a preliminary application will forthwith be made to Government pursuant to Act 22 of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, for the purpose of constructing Canals and for the irrigation of lands in the Deccan District of the Rivers Godavery and Kristna.
BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Solicitors for the Promoters.
7th November 1864.

FOR SALE.
Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."
50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons, finest non-explosive Paraffin Oil, 8 Rs. per Drum.
1 Double Action Soda Water Machine, with Patent Dial Indicator, Bottling Apparatus, &c. and spare fittings, to produce 175 dozens a day. Price 850 Rupees.
1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.
JAMES T. GOOD.
Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that LUIS MANUEL DE ALMEIDA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to sell to MOOLJEE CAWNJEE, also of the same place, Hindoo inhabitant, all those two houses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises, together with the compound and out-houses, standing on the Furendasee ground, situated in the Gaeowder Oart, near old Hummooman Lane, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 573 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 85 90 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of the said Mooljee Cawnjee, on or towards the West by the house of Manuel de Jesus, on or towards the South by a public passage, and on or towards the North by the property of the said Mooljee Cawnjee. Any person having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, upon the above named property, are hereby required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my office in No. 2, Hummum Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 4th day of November 1864.
KEUNDERAO MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PURMANUND VUSSONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, and KESOWJEE VUSSONJEE and DHURUMSEY VUSSONJEE and LADKI, widow, are respectively residing at Porebunder, have agreed to sell to SHA KESSOWJEE NAIK, also of Bombay, Hindoo, Merchant, all that piece or parcel of land or Ground, with a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dongry Cooly Street, without the Fort, and bounded on the East by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the West by Dongry Cooly Street, on the North by the house of Dyall Moolianee and Khatao Damjee, and on the South by the property of Oowanjee Powalla; and which said ground contains by admeasurement 278 square yards, or thereabouts, and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Assessments under No. 71. All and every person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the premises, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.
KELLY, HORE & MANISTY,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.
Bombay Green, 7th November 1864.

THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS DAY, THE 8TH NOVEMBER,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
OPERA "IL TROVATORE"—VERDI.
Performance commences at a quarter to 9.
Dress Circle reserved for Subscribers only.
Stalls and Gallery Seats can be had on payment. Apply to Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
Stalls ....Rs. 8
Gallery .... „ 5

The Opera TUTTI IN MASCHERA is now in rehearsal and will shortly be before the Public.

THIRD PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH NOVEMBER,
OPERA "TROVATORE"—MUSIC VERDI.
Dress Circle ....Rs. 10
Stalls 8
Gallery.. 5
Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
The application of William French Stearns and George Alvah Kittridge, of Bombay, Merchants.
SHEWETH,—That your above named applicants are desirous of promoting in Bombay and Salsette a work of public utility.
That the general object of the work is to increase the facilities for, and lessen the cost of, personal conveyance from place to place and to afford the public cheap and convenient means of locomotion.
That the nature of the work is a Railway or a Tramway to be constructed along the main roads or thoroughfares in Bombay and Salsette, consisting of double or single lines of iron rails as may be found practicable, sunk into and level with the surface of the road with all necessary and proper sidings, points, connecting rails and termini, along which lines it is proposed to run carriages or cars of a build especially adapted to the purpose to be drawn by horses or other animals, and to be available to the public at stated fares not exceeding for each passenger the sum of one anna per mile for any distance over two miles, and not exceeding two annas for any distance not being more than two miles.
That the gauge of the said lines proposed by the applicants is four feet ten inches, and the proposed width of the passenger carriages six feet three inches, but the applicants desire to be at liberty to adapt any modern improvements either as to width of gauge or otherwise which may render the proposed work more complete.
That the intended locality of the work is along the main roads or thoroughfares of Bombay and Salsette, the first line to be constructed from the Fort of Bombay along the Esplanade Main road and Parell road through the Bhendy Bazaar to a point opposite the Byculla Station on the G. I. P. Railway, and further lines to be constructed from time to time along such other roads as to the Promoters may deem desirable.
That your applicants estimate the cost of the construction of the said work at the rate of Rupees fifty thousand (50,000) per mile.
That to provide the funds for constructing, maintaining and working the said undertaking, your applicants propose to form a Joint Stock Company to be registered with limited liability under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and to increase the Capital of the said Company from time to time as new lines may be constructed.
That the Promoters of the said undertaking solicit the sanction of the local Government for the said undertaking, and pray that Government will be pleased to grant the same and to confer upon them all the powers and privileges which under or by virtue of an Act of the Governor General of India in Council, No. 22 of 1863, or any other Act or Acts of the Governor General of India in Council or of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and regulations in Bombay His Excellency the Governor in Council may be empowered to grant or confer.
WM. F. STEARNS,
GEO. A. KITTRIDGE.
Bombay, 28th October.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Sunday 13th.......... 10h. 25m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Monday 21st.......... 0h. 5m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th.......... 0h. 2m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.	Evening Gun fire.
Tues.	8	Uranus rises at 3h. 12m.	6 5	5 23	5 32	6 10	5th Nov. 1864. Time—5h. 0m. 38s. 1.
Wed.	9	Birth of Prince of Wales	6 7	5 22	6 48	7 33	
Thur.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 50m. A.M.	6 6	5 22	7 51	8 22	
Fri.	11	St. Martin, Bp.	6 6	5 22	8 47	9 13	
Sat.	12	Twilight ends at 6h. 38m.	6 7	6 22	9 37	10 1	
Sun.	13	25th Sunday after Trinity.	6 8	5 22	10 24	10 46	
Mon.	14	Mars rises at 6h. 31m.	6 8	5 21	11 7	11 29	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 31ST OCT. TO THE 6TH NOV. 1864 INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Oct. 31	29·969	29·853	75·6	89·5	72·2	76·1	None.	None.
Nov. 1	29·945	29·897	72·8	86·2	67·2	74·0	„	„
„ 2	29·868	29·754	73·0	85·4	66·0	72·0	„	„
„ 3	29·880	29·804	75·6	87·2	72·1	75·0	„	„
„ 4	29·958	29·870	77·3	88·3	73·0	78·0	„	„
„ 5	30·015	29·886	77·7	82·2	75·0	74·0	„	„
„ 6	Sunday.							

Oct. 31.—A few cirri and cirro cumuli; mist.
Nov. 1.—Cirri scattered around hor.; slight dew.
„ 2.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
„ 3.—Densely clouded since after noon.
„ 4.—Partially clouded with cirri cirro strati and nimbi; gloomy.
„ 5.—Densely clouded until 3 P. M.; lightening in N. E. and N.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Oct. 2?	KURRACHEE	Nov. 1
AGRA	Oct. 30	LAHORE	Oct. 29
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 2	LONDON	Oct. 3
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 26	MAURITIUS	Sept. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Nov. 2
BANGALORE	Nov. 2	MALTA	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Nov. 1	MEERUT	Nov. 1
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Nov. 2
CEYLON	Nov. 1	PUNJAUB	Oct. 5
COCHIN	Oct. 1	PENANG	Oct. 25
DELHI	Nov. 1	RANGOON	Aug. 19
FRANCE	Oct. 4	SUEZ	Oct. 12
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Oct. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

FOR the last two or three days there have been signs in the heavens of a great storm impending over Bombay; and the following telegram, for which we are indebted to the Master Attendant of the Port, ought to serve as a warning that in all probability Bombay will not wholly escape the hurricanes which have lately visited other parts of India:—

FROM BRIGWARIAH TO VIZAGAPATAM,
5th November 1864.

A violent gale has destroyed all the lines, including the span across the Kistna. Communication has ceased in every direction. Masulipatam is reduced to a complete wreck by an inundation. Thousands of lives lost. It is rumoured that the telegraph office is destroyed. Steps taken to re-establish communication on 2nd instant, and arrangements made to open a temporary office on the opposite bank of the Kistna.

The above intelligence has been confirmed by the receipt of our own telegram at a late hour last night.

DAVID SASSOON, who closed at Poona on Saturday last a life full of years and honours, was too remarkable a man in his place and generation to be allowed to pass from amongst us with no other notice that he is gone than a simple record of his death. Whenever a man rises to great opulence from small beginnings, the voice of popular rumour, which loves extremes, is sure to exaggerate the original meanness of his condition, and to attribute his rise either to some lucky turn of Fortune's wheel or to the almost superstitious observance by the successful money-maker of some one of those numerous maxims of worldly wisdom which aim at compressing into an epigram the whole theory of human life. But in general one finds that the most successful men are noteworthy rather for the almost uniform evenness and regularity of their career than for the abrupt and various changes of their fortunes. Ruskin says somewhere that, while other great painters are distinguished each by his peculiar skill in one or other branch of the art—it is the mark of the supremacy of Titian that we can attach no epithet to his name which indicates his special excellence in any particular kind of painting but are merely compelled to admit that in his works no one part can be called better than the rest, and that nevertheless each picture viewed as a whole stamps him a perfect master of his craft. Nor can there be a doubt that in any profession or business eccentricity, usually esteemed a sign of genius, betrays weakness rather than force of character. The man who far surpasses his fellows in the race for wealth and distinction is he who works by common means towards a common end; the only difference in his favour is his greater facility of concentrating all his forces on one object, and working for the accomplishment of his designs with a zealous tenacity of purpose that ordinary men can only admire and envy. It was one of the shrewd sayings of Dr. Arnold that the difference between one boy and another, was not so much a difference of ability (using the word in the popular sense of the term) as of energy; and the boy may in this respect be called with truth the father of the man. Ability gains partial and brilliant successes; but it is energy that, in the long run, overcomes all obstacles and marches with steady step from one point of advantage gained to another till it is rewarded with the crowning triumph. Now, what Mr. Sassoon was chiefly distinguished by was the persevering energy of his labours in the pursuit of the splendid fortune which at last became his prize. It would not add to his merit, were it true, as idle gossips assert, that he came to India almost a beggar thirty years ago and began the career in which he acquired all his wealth by carrying a pedlar's pack about the streets of Poona. On the other hand, we should be doing him gross injustice to assume that he owed his fortune to "speculations in opium." That fortune was the fruit of a long series of years during which Mr. Sassoon applied habits of steady industry and great commercial sagacity to the development of a regular trade between Bombay and China which, when he entered into it, was almost insignificant but which has now attained colossal proportions.

Mr. Sassoon was born in the year 1792 in the once famous city of Bagdad. The Jews seem to have held since the time of the captivity a monopoly of the financial offices in most countries of the East, and Mr. Sassoon's father, a wealthy Mesopotamian merchant, occupied for many years the post of Treasurer to the Turkish Governor of Bagdad, and was for more than a quarter of a century revered by the Hebrews of that city as their head. David Sassoon was placed by his father in a banking house at Bagdad, and remained there till he was 30 years old, when, the plague having visited the city and added its horrors to the sufferings of a population already decaying under the oppressions of Turkish rule, Mr. Sassoon with his family moved to seek a better fortune first to Bussorah and afterwards to Bushire. From the latter port (as we learn from a memoir that has been placed at our disposal) "a commercial engagement, in February 1832, when he was 40 years of age, required Mr. Sassoon to visit Bombay, the Capital of Western India and the emporium of the trade of both the Arabian and the Persian Gulf. That visit made him determine to choose this Island as his future home." One of the secrets which account for the success of the Jews in all countries is their independence of all ties of place or country. To them, who look to the Holy Land as their only home, it is a matter of indifference what land, in the East or the West, they make their temporary abode. No race with so strongly marked peculiarities as those of the Jews is so cosmopolitan in character as the Hebrew people; and Mr. Sassoon seems to have possessed in full their faculty of adopting themselves with the utmost readiness to changed circumstances of place and clime. From the moment that he landed in Bombay all went well with him, and after twenty years' residence he had become one of the wealtiest men in this city of millionaires, and had purchased large landed estates not only in this country but in England, where one of his sons is settled in business, while the eldest, Mr. Albert D. Sassoon, has been living for the last two or three years as a country gentleman at Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames. Mr. Albert Sassoon, who is expected in Bombay by next mail, was the confidential adviser of his father in all the schemes of benevolence and usefulness which illustrated the closing years of his life; and, whatever alarm may be professed or felt of the growing importance throughout the world of Hebrew capitalists in our day, we are confident that no one would grudge them their pre-eminence in the commercial world were they all to use their wealth in the same spirit of charity and good-will towards all the races and families of men which distinguishes the names of Moses Montefiore in England and David Sassoon in Bombay. Benefactions amounting to nearly £150,000 sterling attest the ceaseless flow of Mr. Sassoon's generosity not only to his own people but to the whole population of Western India; and, remembering his good works, and the spirit of which they were the result, we cannot but feel that few successful men of business, Jewish or Christian, could end their life with so sure a hope of a tranquil and happy rest as he who, dying in a peaceful old age, was borne to the grave at Poona on Saturday last by his sorrowing relatives.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 7th November, 3-55 A. M.

Steamer *Alphee* from Calcutta anchored.

THE *Indian Daily News*, (Nov. 1):—"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General arrived at the Presidency yesterday forenoon. According to orders received from His Excellency by telegram, his reception was entirely private."

THE same:—"Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, will succeed Sir Robert Montgomery, K. C. B., as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. Sir Herbert B. Edwardes, K. C. B., goes home to England shortly—no more, we believe, to return to India."

THE *Englishman*:—"We learn, on good authority, that the Rajah of Burdwan is to be the new Member of the Legislative Council of India. The appointment will, we have no doubt, give general satisfaction."

THE same:—"The Governor General has ruled, that all leave of absence granted preparatory to applying for furlough, whether on private affairs or sick certificate, must always be general, and not privilege leave. We hear that the Viceroy is of opinion that in the Military Department, it must, in all cases, be the rule that the leave must be general."

THE same:—"A complaint has been preferred, we hear, by the Maharaja of Cashmeer against Lieut. Traill of H. M. 19th, who he accuses of having maltreated a Thanadar in the Jummoo territory. The Lieut. Governor of the Punjab considers the offence a grave one, and that such notice should be taken of the matter as His Excellency the Governor General may think proper."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"We hear from Peshawur that all the Western Chiefs and Khans have determined to punish the Cabool Ameer, Shere Ally Khan, for his treacherous conduct towards his brothers. They have sent him a requisition to release Afzul Khan, recall Azim Khan, and restore to them their allotted share of their paternal property, adding that, if this be not complied with within a month, they will invade his territory, and 'by the pleasure of God' will dethrone him. On the receipt of this message the Ameer held a Council, consisting of Mahomed Rafeek Khan, Abdool Rezak Khan, Mirza Mohsum Khan, Sufder Ally Khan, and Meer Akbar, when it was determined, that the Ameer shall remain firm in his resolution, and that no answer shall be sent to the above demand—'Let the dogs bark.'"

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

I HAVE lately been perusing an article in the *United Service Magazine*, drawing attention to the rapid progress of French power and influence in the East. The writer, supposing his statements are correct, and I have no reason for doubting their authenticity, seeing that they agree with what I have heard before, shows that the Emperor of the French has now a position in the Eastern seas, which renders him, and not the English, practically paramount in the Eastern Hemisphere. Throughout the discussion which took place some time ago regarding the designs of France, where matters assumed such a suspicious appearance as to create a panic, and give rise to the formation of the Volunteers in England—throughout all this discussion I remember the *Magazine* consistently maintained the view, opposed to that of the majority of the press, that the French Emperor never has contemplated anything approaching to a rupture with us, or any encroachment on our rights, or territories, or any interference with us in any way, and I see no reason why we should alter this view of affairs. I believe myself that the panic of the French invasion was an outcry raised by the press for the sake of bringing grist to their mill. That it was calculated to bring about the very consummation it professed to be endeavouring to ward off, is true enough. But then many proprietors of journals and writers are so patriotic that they would not hesitate at plunging their country into a war, so that the general interest excited about the progress of it, and the military operations, added some hundreds of thousands of purchasers to the different journals. However in this case it was "all's well that ends well," and since the excitement and furor resulted in the birth and sudden growth to maturity of that splendid and glorious institution, the Volunteer Force, one cannot be too grateful that a movement which sprung from selfishness, has ended in a positive and lasting blessing to the country.

It is not that I believe the least in any present hostile designs of the French, but it is certain that Louis Napoleon, the man of mystery, has with some object or other managed matters so, that to all intents and purposes he could, if he liked, for a time dictate his own terms in the Eastern seas. Is it true that the French army in Cochin-China equals in strength two-thirds of the whole European army in India? Is it true that the Eastern seas are covered with French steamers of war well armed and mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre? Is it true that in the event of war our postal steamers would be at the mercy of the French war steamers scattered over the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean? Is it true that the vessels of the Messageries Imperiales would be more than a match for any of the Peninsula and Oriental boats? Is it true that the French have the means of communicating with their Eastern possessions more speedily than we can with ours? Is it true that the French could in a week embark at Saigon and disembank at Rangoon an army of 10,000 men fully armed and equipped for field service? Is it true that our European force in India is cut down to its very lowest limits consistent with actual and mere immunity from present rebellion? Is it true that a foreign European power, landing a force in India with hostile intent, would at once set the country in a blaze, be joined by the whole native army, and all the disaffected chiefs and people? If these things are true—and to some of them I can testify, while others are simple matters of fact that bear all internal evidence of being true, and are supported by concurrent testimony—if those things are true, the corollary is a subject for very serious speculation. You had an article the other day against the theory of Russian aggression. I do not think India has anything whatever to apprehend from Russian ambition now or hereafter, and if Russia and France, there may be a comparison as to which is the most formidable rival, or would be the most formidable rival in case of war.

I do not pretend to be able to read the inscrutable designs of such a man as Napoleon III. From his deeds, however, the inference we may draw is, that all his great political acts, though after they are completed they have the appearance of being linked together in a series, as if all were parts of one great scheme regularly planned, and carried out in one connected line of conduct that though his policy bears this appearance, yet in reality it is more the result of his having kept himself always in a state of preparedness for any contingency that might happen, than a previously formed design. Armed at all points he has ever been on the look out all around, ready for any thing that turned up, prepared to act in any and every emergency, and, which constitutes the main element of greatness in the character of any eminent politician, able to mould circumstances so as to make them subservient to his wish. Here is the root, the stem, and the branch, the principle of all success in life—of all success in mere worldly affairs, in a worldly point of view. No man can foresee circumstances, no man can calculate on what may happen as a certainty, but a clever man, or a man of genius, or in other words a man who succeeds in life, can be prepared, and so make circumstances work out his purposes. This is, I believe, the secret of Louis Napoleon's good fortune, and in this way we can see an object and design in the position he has lately assumed in the East.

The dangerous state of insecurity to which our Indian Empire has been brought by misgovernment—by the policy of making enemies of every single class in the country, of alienating every section of the community, whether separated by distinction of race or creed from the Government and the ruling classes—all these things are patent to a man like Napoleon, and to many others, —to all probably except ourselves. He sees our weak points, and though he does not, I fancy, at present harbour any intention of taking advantage of them, yet he does not know what may not happen, and in accordance with the ruling principle of his life, he has placed himself in such a position that he can at any time take advantage of them if necessary. *It may* happen that the alliance between the two countries may be broken. What then? He is in a position to weaken England most effectually by destroying her Indian Empire—for destroyed it would be for a time.

Sir Hugh Rose, I believe, holds the opinion that in the case of any disturbance in India, he would require 5,000 European soldiers to watch Gwalior alone? What if there was a disturbance in the Punjab, in Central India, in the Deccan, the Mahomedan population again aroused in a frenzy of fanatical hatred against us and our creed? or, less than this, what if in those provinces there was a large class, as I believe there always is, ready at any moment to rise, and fifty thousand French soldiers under able generals had landed on any part of India, (and there are a hundred different places at which they might land tomorrow) what becomes of us then?

That England could recover India even if it were snatched out of her grasp by France, that the European powers would never allow France to hold dominion of so large a portion of the Eastern Hemisphere wrested from another country, is a consideration beside the main question, which is, that at present the relative position between ourselves and the French Emperor is such as to give very preponderating weight to any influence he may choose to exert, preponderating influence far out of all proportion and totally inconsistent with the principle of the balance of power.

This is not his doing by any means. Our Government play into his hands most effectually and carry out his views as satisfactorily and completely as if they were really intending it. It was all in his favour that the rebellion was only half trampled out; it was all in his favour that disaffected chiefs and conspirators have been allowed to wander about the country disseminating principles of rebellion and preaching *jehads*, circulating treasonable rumours, working on the superstition of the ignorant—this is all in his favour, as is the deep distrust and hatred known to exist in the minds of every class, that a gulf has been made between the two classes of the same race, the Anglo-Saxon conquerors of India, a gulf of angry and antagonistic feeling that cannot be bridged over for years;—it is all in his favour that the great lesson has been taught and learnt, that the crime of shedding the blood of British officers and British subjects is a very venial one; and it is all in his favour that the Indian seas and the Indian coasts, seaports and harbours, are so inefficiently protected that I suppose a couple of war steamers are all that are anchored at present in any Indian seaport.

That we shall ever see the end of Indian misgovernment under Sir Charles Wood's *regime*, I am beginning to despair, seeing how incompetent he is for his post. But hardly as our household is ordered within, we can at any rate, thanks to the thickness of our-mop sticks and the strength of our housemaid's arms, maintain something like tranquility and order there, as long as we keep disturbers of the peace from entering either through the doors or windows. As the French Emperor makes it a principle to be always prepared for circumstances, the British Government ought to be in a similar way prepared for him. Our navy is at present in such an efficient state that there should be no fear of any harm befalling any British possession from beyond sea, and there can be no question that a sufficient naval force ought to be kept in the Eastern seas between Suez and Hong-Kong, to secure Great Britain the predominant power on the sea. More especially ought our line of communication to be carefully watched and protected, our seaport towns and coasts well guarded, and a naval force within call, able to operate in any quarter on the shortest notice. The power of the French thus counteracted, we should be less liable to find ourselves in a position in which we must be dictated by the French Government or accept a very unpleasant alternative. If Sir Charles Wood would force this very serious matter on the notice of the War Office, and get remedial measures adopted, it would be something in his favour: and if any other considerations were still needed to add weight to those I have endeavoured to advance, I bid him realize, if he can, his feelings on hearing that a French man-of-war had visited Bombay, burnt down and sacked the town, and carried off Sir Bartle Frere and all the members of his Council?

Have any of your readers perused a book lately published "The Famous Regiments of the British Army," by W. H. Davenport Adams?—it is most interesting. The object of the author seems to have been chiefly to place before the reading public some interesting points connected with the origin and services of a few favourite regiments, accompanied by a sketch of the rise and progress of the military establishment of England, and brief memoirs of the most eminent among the generals of the army. The corps selected by Mr. Adams for notice comprise the following regiments of the army:—the 1st Royals, the 3rd Buffs, the 4th or King's Own, the 23rd or Welsh Fusiliers, the 43rd or Black Watch, the 88th or Connaught Rangers, the 2nd Dragoons or Scot's Greys, the 6th Dragoons or Enniskilleners, and the Household Brigade. It is a pity that, with the ample materials at hand, Mr. Adams did not extend his work very considerably beyond its present dimensions, so as to have embraced a far greater portion, numerically of that army of which every regiment is "famous." As it is, we can only be thankful for what we are favoured with, and for the memories he has so pleasantly revived. The book, as may be well imagined, is full of interesting narrative and details of heroism, and I shall in my next letter make one or two extracts. The short biographical notices of some of our most eminent generals amount in number to ninety-six, and will, I have no doubt, be useful to the future historian, as well as interesting to readers of the present day.

Another work I would recommend is "Jonathan at Home: or, A Stray Shot at the Yankees," by Captain Horace P. Batchelor, late of the 73rd Regiment. He gives an amusing picture of life and manners as they prevail among the shrewd and calculating denizens of the Northern States. I do not consider Captain Batchelor's work as one of reference, but I see no reason why he should write in so deprecating a style, as the following passage evidently implies:—"When a man writes a book, he makes himself, as it were, a sort of literary target for critics to aim their barbed bolts of sarcasm at. I am prepared for the attack, and, like an unresisting martyr, lay my breast bare to the stray shots of my foes, and say 'fire'! A man might as well expect to swim across the Straits of Malacca unmolested by the sharks as write a book and escape the venom of hostile critics." Now I cannot see any rational policy in inviting attack by suggesting the impossibility of avoiding it; neither do I see any special reason whatever why the author should have been at all sensitive upon the subject, since his book is both amusing and agreeable, and a tone of good humour and gentlemanly feeling is conspicuous throughout his graphic sketches of "Jonathan at Home." A letter from a friend at Aldershot tells me that, at one of the late reviews, when the Duke of Cambridge was accompanied by some Foreign Princes, he found great fault with the marching past of the Cavalry, especially that of the 2nd Life Guards, and he used that strong language in which he does not yield to many of Her Majesty's poorest subjects, and gave directions to Colonel Marshall that no more leave was to be granted to the officers until the regiment was able to march past properly. Some of the senior Captains immediately sent in their papers, as did Major Palmer, but Colonel Marshall talked them over, and got them to recall their papers, but not until the Duke had apologised for his strong language. Among the corps last out from England, especially in the Oudh Division, gambling is said to be carried on to a high amount, several officers of the 5th Lancers and 36th have had to send in their papers. There has been a serious case of high play at in the Hills this year, Sir Hugh Rose, since Captain Hiton and Colonel Christie were in disgrace, has quite put a veto on it at the Club at Simla.

Colonel Neil Campbell's death at Mussoorie was very sudden, he had exchanged to the 48th from the 18th Royal Irish with Colonel Chapman, and was much liked in the corps. The second Colonel, Colonel Aplin, now gets the command of the 48th; he formerly belonged to the 28th Slashers, with which corps he served in the Crimea.

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LUCKNOW, 2nd NOVEMBER.

THERE was not so much fuss made about the invasion of the Crimea, and certainly not about the invasion of Denmark, as there is about this projected invasion of Bhootan. Every movement, however trifling, connected with the expedition, is recorded day after day with painful minuteness by every journal in the land. A regiment cannot be ordered to march or stand still, a difficulty in obtaining suitable carriage cannot be experienced, not a change can be made in the original plan of operations, but what is, together with the number and description of the troops to be sent, duly chronicled, and notified, as it were, for the special information of the enemy. We do not, however, believe that any of the Bhootanese take in English newspapers, or even native ones with translations from the English; but native princes in the more civilized parts of India take in, and attentively study the contents of both; and what must they think of all this fuss and bother that are being made for chastising a people, whom we otherwise hold, or pretend to hold, as semi-savage, poor, and contemptible? And what, after all, is the strength and nature of the force with which we propose doing this? Why, a few thousand disciplined natives, and a few guns, under European commanders. Such a force ought to have moved off, and, if it were possible, have accomplished its objects, without a six months' previous noise and trumpetting forth of the intentions of the Government. There has been altogether too much importance attached to this Bhootan business which, as I have said from the beginning, may after all end in nothing more serious than a bloodless submission and surrender. It is, however, believed in this city, that several thousand Goorkhas from Nepaul have gone over to the Bhootanese with matchlocks; it is added, that the Bhootanese have even been assisted with cannon from Nepaul: but I can hardly credit the rumour, though there is more of probability of the fact, than of impossibility in it. But the Government must have very correct information on these matters, and unless it were sure that opposition of no very formidable nature was to be encountered, it is not likely the chances of success would be entrusted to a comparatively small body of native troops only. There are many who think that a European regiment or two might have been added to the force, but I think that it is quite sufficient that European troops should be, as it were, within hail, as it has been arranged they shall be.

It is not quite certain that there will be any extraordinary assemblage of troops in Lucknow during the next three or four months, but it is pretty certain that, the Commander-in-Chief, arriving here about the 10th December, will make a stay of a fortnight or three weeks, during which time His Excellency is to be feted and feasted, and indeed, entertained in every possible manner. Possibly, too, the Lucknow Exhibition might be opened by him, the date for the opening being fixed for the 26th, and for the closing the 31st December.

The Exhibition works, as the *Mail* says, are progressing rapidly and satisfactorily under the able and careful superintendence of Colonel Barrow and Dr. Bonavia. The site for the Exhibition is the prettiest and most central in Lucknow, having the river on one side, and on the other three some of the finest buildings in the civil station. Many of the structures for the reception of machinery and other articles of art and science are nearly finished, and are of a light and picturesque style. Machinery, &c. is arriving daily from Calcutta and elsewhere, and the spot promises to assume a very lively and enlivening appearance shortly. I doubt not that the whole thing will be a great success, but I don't see that for this we shall have to thank our lately pampered, and now sulky and dissatisfied, talookdars.

I regret to say that the apprehensions of a famine are daily gaining ground. There is no sign of rain, and if even we had rain, it is too late in the season to be of any service to the cultivator. Wheat and gram are daily becoming dearer, and thousands are already said to be on the verge of starvation. In the city, there would appear to be a sad lack of some system for regulating the *nerrick*. At present, the Bunniahs buy and sell as they like, there is no restraint on their extortions, nor any protection to the poor against them. Surely, it is a part of the duty of the City Magistrate to see to this. Free trade is all very well when the principle is fairly understood and honestly acted upon; but amongst native traders, and Asiatics generally, who would callously suffer their countrymen to perish of starvation by the thousand, as at this moment in Calcutta, rather than abate an iota of their prices or forego the smallest opportunity of making a profit, it is positively an evil. They should be dealt with as the ignorant and hard-hearted of mankind, and *forced* to be equitable, if not liberal, in their transactions. The *Mail*, a few issues back, suggested the establishment of a "co-operation store." The scheme, the Editor says, "is not dissimilar to that of a bank; "it is no visionary, haphazard scheme. It is one "which not only adopts true commercial principles, but is in actual extensive and increasing "operation in England. * * * Here it would "beat the Bunniahs and Grocers fairly, and put "a stop to a considerable amount of systematic "cheating." It is a pity that the writer is not more explicit; but, perhaps, he was so in his previous article on the subject, to which the present one is only in allusion. Something undoubtedly is required to bring the Bunniahs, and native dealers generally, to a sense of humanity and fair-dealing.

The affairs of the *Oudh Gazette* are just now causing a good deal of interest. Rajah Maun Singh, the "sole proprietor," apparently, is in a great "fix." The action for Rs. 24,000 against the press, with four or five thousand more for costs, hangs, like the sword of Damocles, over his devoted head. The Judge made the case over to arbitrators, whose report is entirely in favour of Mrs. Johannes' claim. The Judge, therefore, has no alternative but to decree it accordingly. This was to have been done yesterday, but a compromise has been suggested, and judgment, at the solicitation of both parties, has therefore been postponed. I, however, cannot help pitying Maun Singh, though there is no one living who deserves less pity on any account. It appears that in this business he has been regularly duped by his more wily friends, Messrs. Sandys and Duckinanarunjun. These latter till very lately professed to hold the major part of the shares in the *Oudh Gazette* press, and even professed to be the purchasers of Mrs. Johannes' shares the other day. Maun Singh was never brought forward in all the squabbles that have characterized the career of the *Oudh Gazette* since Mr. Chick left it. But, no sooner they found that the paper was going from bad to worse, the debt was accumulating, and duns were becoming clamerous, they cunningly saddled Maun Singh with all the shares, nominally or really, held by them, and thus made him "sole proprietor," a distinction which Maun Singh swears he was not conscious of enjoying till, in the present difficulties of the concern he found himself all alone, deserted by Duckinanarunjun, who has betaken himself in quest of employment to Rajpootana, and by Sandys, who has found a tolerably safe and healthy retreat in Mussoorie. Maun Singh, though a very large talookdar, is much involved, and has hardly any credit in the money-market. This action, therefore, of Mrs. Johannes', resulting in a decree for, in all nearly Rs. 30,000, will indubitably place this much favoured and pampered talookdar in a most awkward position, while the conspirators of June 1863 have already experienced the bitter consequences of the course, which such dark treachery as theirs towards the founder and first Editor of the *Oudh Gazette* could have hardly failed to bring down upon them.

We have read the accounts of the unprecedently liberal and philanthropic conduct of the Parsees of Bombay, in the matter of relief to the sufferers for the late Cyclone in Bengal, with feelings of the highest admiration. They are verily a noble race of people, and deserve every possible encouragement for their advancement, both for the general public and the Government. They have shown themselves worthy, under proper training and education, of the highest offices under the Government, and I have met with no one on this side of India who would not be glad to see any one of the scores of names you published the other day, as donors of from 27,500 to 500 Rs. to the Cyclone Relief Fund, figuring amongst those of men in positions of the highest trust and responsibility. Those despicable Baboos of Calcutta, by their miserly, heartless, and inhuman conduct at the present time of want, misery, and distress, pressing with such dreadful violence on their own countrymen, they have rendered themselves for ever the most contemptible of the human species, and I shall be very much mistaken, indeed, if it has not totally lost for them all political distinction and significance. Society can never respect or countenance a race of people so devoid of all feelings of humanity, all sense of charity, all consciousness of shame and self-pride. They are everywhere spoken of with scorn and loathing, in marked contrast with the praise that is on the lips of everybody for the liberal and high-minded Parsee.

Apropos to this calamitous state of affairs in Bengal, it is somewhat surprising that it has not yet occurred to any one to suggest the necessity, as well as the propriety, of applying the large balance of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, which, I believe, is at present locked up in the Government coffers, to the relief of the wide-spread and greatly aggravated distress now prevalent in Bengal. I am not aware that any serious or insurmountable objections exist to such an application of the money. I know this, that when the houses and homes of the European pensioners at Chunar were swept away by an inundation of the Ganges in 1861, Rs. 6,000 from the Famine Fund of Lucknow were sent to Chunar for the relief of the sufferers, and the remittance was considered quite legitimate. The case of the sufferers from the Cyclone is quite analogous, and this hint may probably be taken to some purpose in the right quarters.

The powers of our local ruler are being gradually diminished by the present Governor General. As I have already informed you, some old appointments have been abolished, and some new ones have been made in Oudh, without reference to Mr. Wingfield, and quite as Sir John Lawrence willed it. Changes of a higher importance are under suggestion before Sir Charles Wood, and if they are to be carried out, the whole talookdaree system, which has been so mischievously prevalent in Oudh for the last four years, will be thoroughly revolutionized. There can, however, be no doubt that Sir John Lawrence's views will be concurred in by the Indian Council, and believing this the talookdars are in an awful state of funk and uncertainty. I shall move in this subject by and bye; meanwhile I may inform you that, Mr. Wingfield has been instructed to issue no circulars, initiating any new measures, without previously submitting the draft for approval to the Governor General. We have already too many circular made laws and arrangements in Oudh, and I think the present a very wise and considerate prohibition of Sir John Lawrence.

BOMBAY.

A BRANCH office of the Ahmedabad Insurance Company will shortly be opened at Dhollera.

MR. N. W. OLIVER, our worthy Acting Senior Magistrate, has availed himself of a month's leave to proceed to Khandalla.

THERE was no performance last night at the Italian Opera, in consequence of the indisposition of the *Prima Donna*, Miss Amalia Jackson.

THE Hon'ble H. B. Harington returned to Calcutta on the 17th ult., and resumed his seat as second Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

MR. G. C. Cooke, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, Agra and Bombay Road, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Central India and Rajpootana Circle of Public Works.

A GRAND ceremony will be performed this morning at the fire-temple of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq., when Dustoor Peshotunjee Behramjee Sanjana will preach a sermon suitable to the occasion.

A CHARITABLE fund for alleviating the distresses of the old, infirm, and blind females has been raised at Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy. About Rs 20,000 have already been subscribed for the purpose.

THE master of the Ship *Houghton*, which arrived in harbour from Calcutta on the 3rd instant, reported to Captain W. C. Barker, Conservator of the Port, that a large black ship was observed on the Byramgore Reef (Laccadive Islands) on the 20th ult., but he saw no one on board.

A General Session of the Peace will be held on Friday afternoon next, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing a Municipal Commissioner in the room of Mr. J. D. Kennelly, resigned. We understand that Mr. W. B. Fellows is a candidate for the vacant appointment.

THE public of Bombay and other places were anxious to see the opening of the Baroda line from Bombay to Bulsar yesterday, but they were sadly disappointed. The Government Engineer who went to Bulsar a second time to inspect the line did not send in his report till the afternoon of Saturday last. The time table is ready and will be sent to the press for publication in the course of this week.

WE understand that the Bombay Government intend to send to the Government of India a complete set of the articles which have appeared from time to time in the Bombay English and vernacular papers regarding the dearness of provisions that at present prevails in this Presidency, the increase of salaries to Government servants, and the proposed abolition of the Income Tax. It appears that the Bombay Government desire to lay before Sir Charles Trevelyan the views of the general public.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M. There will be a Ballot for the election of E. W. West, Esq., Acting Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway; Robert Hannay, Esq., of Messrs. Grey & Co.; Richard N. Wylie, Esq., of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.; James Geo. Thomas Scott, Esq., C.E.; Charles Joshua Shaw, Esq.; Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B., Mint Master; and Robert McIlwraith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society.

As the Anniversary Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, will take place on Monday, the 28th instant, Members intending to propose any additions to, or alterations in the present list of Periodicals are requested to send in their propositions by Wednesday the 16th idem, that they may be circulated on the following Friday, with the notice calling the Anniversary Meeting.

MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND bids fair to excel in acts of munificence the previous doings of any of his millionaire contemporaries. In addition to his princely contributions towards the Bombay University and College Buildings, the generous gift of Rs. 25,000 to the Cyclone Relief Fund, he has within the last few days sent a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the funds of Indo-British Institution, and has also, in the most liberal manner, consented to forego all claims for rent of the premises in the occupation of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim which is the property of this gentleman. Such liberality as here exemplified requires no further comment from us.

TRAMWAYS FOR BOMBAY.—It will be seen by an announcement which appears in our advertising columns, that the sanction of Government has been solicited in favour of a scheme for the construction of a tramway or railway along the main roads or thoroughfares in Bombay, on which lines it is proposed to run carriages or cars of a build especially adapted to the purpose, to be drawn by horses and to be available to the public at stated fares, not exceeding for each passenger the sum of one anna per mile. The scheme is brought forward by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., and would, if properly carried out, go far to meet one of the great requirements of the present day. In these days of speculation it is refreshing to see something brought forward in the benefit of which the general public will partake.

DANGEROUS BLASTING OPERATIONS.—We have received a number of complaints in reference to the careless manner in which the blasting operations in connection with the laying of the pipes of the Bombay Gas Company works in the Fort. On Saturday several persons were seriously injured by large pieces of stone being precipitated into some of the offices in the vicinity of Apollo Street, and yesterday morning a lump of stone weighing upwards of five pounds was forwarded to us from the Marine Storekeeper's office, which we are informed was hurled into that office a short time before by the blasting operations in Marine Street. It cut into the floor of hard teak an indentation two and half inches long by half an inch deep and one inch wide; this is said to be the third time that large pieces of stone have been thus unceremoniously projected into these premises. We trust that due precautions will be taken for the future to prevent the recurrence of such complaints as these now preferred.

CHANGE OF ROUTE OF THE 45TH REGIMENT.—The Wing of H. M.'s 45th Regiment of Foot, which arrived in Bombay this day week under orders to relieve the 72nd Highlanders at Mhow, are now, it is said, to be split up into two detachments by the orders of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, one of which is to proceed to Neemuch and Nusseerabad instead. It is somewhat difficult to account for this change of route so suddenly determined upon, and it is doubtless anything but pleasant for the officers and men themselves to find that they are destined to a long and dreary march of several weeks' duration in the present hot weather. To say nothing about the disappointment in the change of station itself it is extremely doubtful if it is good policy to send troops on so long a march immediately after their landing from a long sea voyage. No doubt the Commander-in-Chief has good reasons for countermanding the original orders and issuing fresh ones; but to us it seems not only unwise in itself, but, to say the least of it, inconsiderate and somewhat harsh to send troops so far up the country so soon after their arrival in this country, and that, too, to not the most healthy stations in the Presidency.

OF the many Associations recently started in Bombay, there is none we shall be more glad to see earnestly taken up than a scheme which has just been handed to us for perusal. By means of this Association in co-operation with one of the London Financial Companies it is contemplated to undertake certain monetary transactions which it is anticipated will be highly lucrative. So far as we are aware these transactions do not appear to have attracted the notice of any of our Financial Associations, and on that account we are not at liberty to disclose the nature of the operations to be gone into until the necessary arrangements for their being properly carried out have been fully completed; a list of the promoters however will be published immediately. The scheme commends itself especially to the wealthier classes, and will, we doubt not, receive their cordial support, as it will likewise have their warmest sympathy when the scheme is fully made public. Applications for shares addressed to the promoters of the Royal Financial Association, Limited, will in the meantime be received at our office until the end of the week.

THE Pathan who killed the private of the 95th, named Hill at Hydrabad, died from the effects of the wounds he received from the other soldier whom he attacked, and for which he had been under medical treatment; thus the gallows has been robbed of its due; retributive justice however has overtaken the murderer, who is now before a tribunal before which the inmost secrets of the heart are laid bare: it would have been satisfactory, of course, had the life of the man been spared, not only for the sake of making a signal example of him, but with the view to eliciting some confession from him as to the reasons which led him to commit so dastardly a deed as that which sent an unoffending man to his last account: the fellow seldom spoke whilst in Hospital, but it is said he made two statements, before whom is not exactly known; one was, that instead of seeing the reflection of his own face in the looking glass on the day he perpetrated the murder, he saw that of a demon: the other, that on opening the Koran, the first passage on which his eyes rested was "kill and die." Incredible as all this may appear it seems that he went to the Bazaar, where he purchased a sword for six rupees, he is said to have first meditated the murder of a Bunya, then a sepoy, and finally made for the Fort, where, seeing Hill, he attacked him unawares, running a muck after cutting him down, and finally coming up to the Guard, one of whom bayonetted him while he was ascending the stairs of the Guard Room, the bayonet passing through his body, and rivetting it to the wall next the stairs; seizing the bayonet, he made a cut with the knife he had in his hand, and wounded another soldier. He is said to have had influential friends, and was reported to have been wealthy, some believing him to be Shere Dil Khan the nephew of the Khan of Khelat; this must have been a mistake: his name however was Shere Dil.—*Our Paper.*

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

MR. H. BULKLEY, Inspector in Chief Cotton Department, has in a letter dated the 3rd instant, addressed to Mr. Ravenscroft, Acting Secretary to Government, submitted a statement of convictions obtained under the Cotton Frauds Act in the Surat Collectorate in the month of September last. The papers were placed yesterday at the disposal of the press, from which we glean that during the month three Hindoos named Abbichund Jugjeevan, Toolchund Raeechund and Rahi Sookmadass were charged, separately before Rao Bahadoor Runchodbhaee Oomeeyasunker, 1st class subordinate magistrate at Surat, with having neglected to put a press mark on cotton bales compressed at their presses, under Act IX. of 1863, sec IX. The charge were distinctly proved against them. The accused No. 1 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, to be levied in default of payment by distraint and sale of his goods. The accused No. 2 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, in default of payment to be levied by distraint and sales of his goods. The last prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

The following Subscriptions have been received by the Treasurers;—

		Rs.	a.	p.
From the Revd. J. D. Gibson for subscriptions collected in the Byculla Church on Sunday the 30th October last		1,332	1	3
„	Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.	1,000	0	0
„	Dr. Bhaw Dajee	500	0	0
„	Messrs. Jules Seigfried & Co.	600	0	0
„	F. Chivalier, Esq.	100	0	0
„	Alfred Oswald, Esq.	25	0	0
„	Purshotumdass Mohundass, Esq.	25	0	0
„	E. Sexton, Esq.	10	0	0
„	Toolseedass Hurjeevandass	5	0	0
	Rs.	3,597	1	3
	Amount already advertised „	31,988	12	0
	Grand Total. .Rupees	34,585	13	3

REMINGTON & Co.,
Treasurers Cyclone Relief Fund.
Bombay, 7th November 1864.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

AN accident occurred on Sunday to the 9 A. M. train from Sholapore under the following circumstances:—The train was approaching the Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghaut Incline, when the tyre of a second class carriage came off, by which it and four other carriages were thrown off the line. We are glad to add that no one happily was injured. The accident caused about five hours delay to the train and also detained the train from Campoolie about an hour and a half, which should have arrived in Bombay at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT TANNAH.

AN inquest was held at Tannah yesterday upon the bodies of the three persons who were killed on Saturday night by a collision between two trains at the Tannah Station, and the jury arrived at a conclusion that the deceased had met with their deaths other than from natural causes.

TANNAH [illegible] November 1864.
BEFORE [illegible]

THE LATE RAILWAY A[illegible] Bromley was charged w[illegible] wilful disobedience of orders and acting negligently in his duty as driver of an engine in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Hugh Baker, guard, said:—I was head guard of the train that left Bombay at 9-40 P. M. on the 5th inst. which was due at Tannah at 11-3. We arrived at Tannah without any accident at the right time or thereabouts. I was in the rear brake. At Bhandoop the lamps were alight at 11-10 and burning all right. At Tannah the side lamps were burning out. I did not examine the tail lamp. Just as our train was on the move we were run into by another train: this was about 11-28. I was on the platform. I had heard a whistle as from an engine about a minute before the collision—and according to the rate at which the train came in I should imagine she was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour. One brake was smashed and a 3rd class carriage next to the brake. Two persons were killed and about a dozen wounded. When we came in I did not notice the distance signal. A train going at the rate of 15 miles an hour might be stopped within 150 or 200 yards, all necessary precautions being taken.

By the prisoner.—The train moved between one and two minutes after the bell had rung.

Limjee Eduljee said:—I am station master at Tannah. I have been in the Company's service 10 or 11 years. I remember the 9-40 mixed train arriving at Tannah on Saturday evening last about 11-20. It was on the platform at the time. I called out to the porters to attend to the danger signal, I saw it before the train started. The train remained there about 5 or 6 minutes. I looked at the lever of the semaphore about one minute before the bell was rung and saw it at the red or danger. The signal is in good order. I saw all the lamps of the rear brake, they were alight and all right, burning clearly. I did not hear the whistle of the approaching train. I was on the platform at the time of the collision. I saw the light of the engine near the semaphore, which is as far as I can see down the line. I called for the porters and saw them running towards the coming train with lanterns. The train ran into the one at the station. I ran towards it and reached the rear of the stationary train just before the collision, the driver was not upon the engine at that time. I saw no one on the engine. The train at the station was just starting at the time of the collision. One brake van and two 2nd class carriages were completely smashed, and one partly so. Two passengers were killed on the spot and eight or nine injured. I immediately telegraphed the accident; this was at 11-40. I saw the driver of the goods train about 10 or 15 minutes after telegraphing. I asked him the cause of the accident. He replied that the brakes would not hold. We had no further conversation.

By prisoner.—I did not telegraph at your suggestion. I did not speak to you until after I had telegraphed.

Gooloo Mahdoo said:—I am a porter on the Tannah station. I recollect the arrival of the mixed train from Bombay on Saturday evening. On its arrival I put up the danger signal at the semaphore. Seeing the approaching train I lowered the signal to green, but as soon as it passed the semaphore I raised it to red. The passenger train was in the station about 9 or 10 minutes. I heard the bell rung, the guard looked to the doors and then whistled for the train to go; but in the confusion occasioned by the collision I did not notice if it had moved or not. I saw the rear lights of the passenger train all right. I heard no whistle from the goods train as it approached. Abdoolla, the grease man, lit the semaphore lamp that night.

Dr. Asher said:—I am Civil Surgeon at Tannah. I was called after the accident at Tannah Station, and found two persons killed and nine injured eight of whom were sent to hospital, and one died within an hour of admission, the ninth came on the following morning. Of those who were killed on the spot, one was cut in two and the other disembowelled, the one who died in hospital had compound fracture of the thighs. Four are still dangerously ill from injuries received.

Frank Schmidt said:—I am a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway. I was head guard of the 10-15 goods train from Bombay on Saturday evening last. We left Boree Bunder at 10-30 and Byculla 10-35. We stopped at Bhandoop for water. I can't say what time we left there. On my train were 26 empty waggons and two brakes. When we sighted the Tannah semaphore it was at green light, and burning very low. We were then going between 20 and 25 miles per hour not above the proper speed. I was in the rear brake. The driver whistled on passing the semaphore. I was looking out of the left or near side until I heard the guard's whistle, when I immediately put on the brake, this was before I reached the semaphore: the engine had already passed it, this is about 500 yards from the station, and I think had the steam been shut off and the

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brakes worked there is sufficient time to stop a train before reaching the station. In this case I believe the steam was not shut off. I have been two years a guard and have had sufficient experience to know when steam is shut off when I am in the rear brake. I put my brake hard on as soon as I heard the whistle. As soon as the collision took place I was thrown out of my brake. I was stunned for a few seconds: when I recovered I walked to the station: it was then 11-50. My watch was right by Bombay time. We reached Callian at 1-20. I did not see any tail lamps ahead of us as belonging to any other train. This was the first time I had acted as head guard of that train. When I reached the platform (which was about 10 minutes after I was thrown) the engine was off the line, the driver was then upon it. I spoke to the driver and said "you have made a fine affair of it," he replied "I could not help it, they had no danger signals out." The whistle was not one long steady sound, but off and on, a series of short whistles.

The case was adjourned until (to-morrow) Wednesday.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

Monday, 7th Nov. 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

In re Mapla Mohidern Ally.

THE insolvent was opposed by one Bapur Cete Mahomed, a dealer in cloth. The chief ground of opposition was the concealment of property. It appeared from the statement of the opposing creditor that the insolvent was possessed of gold ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,600 and some copper pots worth Rs. 500. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the opposing creditor who endeavoured to prove that they saw the ornaments and pots in the house of the insolvent, but it turned out that the opposing creditor bore enmity against the insolvent. The Hon'ble Commissioner remarked that there was good deal of enmity between the parties, therefore the insolvent being duly sworn was discharged.

In the course of the day several discharges and *rules nisi* were granted.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*7th November.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Nursoo Yenkatty and Ellapa Lingoo were charged with theft of one globe lamp, two pieces of lead, and a quantity of rice, the property of Waljee Narroo.

Prosecutor, a muccadum of Ranchordas Canjee, stated that the articles were the property of his master and in his charge. On Friday last, about 3 P. M., he sent the globe lamp with others from the shop to his master's house by the prisoner Nursoo. On Saturday, about 5 P.M., a police constable brought the two prisoners and the pieces of lead to the warehouse, the rice was also brought with them, which he believe to be his master's. Next day he went to his master's house and found the globe lamp was missing. He complained of this to a police constable, and on Sunday the prisoner Nursoo pointed out a man at Camateepoora to whom he had sold the lamp; the man gave it up. The prisoner Nursoo was alone when prosecutor gave him the lamp.

Police Naique, No. 377, stated that he, on Saturday last, at 3 P.M., saw the prisoners going along Cross Maidan Street, and noticing a bulky appearance about Nursoo, he stopped both the prisoners and searched them, on Nursoo he found the large piece of lead and some rice, and on Ellapa the small piece of lead. Nursoo said he brought them from Ruchordas Canjee's warehouse and pointed it out. The prosecutor claimed the lead and the rice, and stated a globe lamp was missing. On Sunday Nursoo pointed out the man at Camateepoora to whom he had sold the lamp, which he instantly gave up. His Worship sentenced Nursoo to be sent to the House of Correction for one calendar month, and ordered Ellapa to be discharged.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 4th November.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HORE.)

Rogers & Co. vs. Nowrojee Byramjee.

Mr. Anstey with Mr. Green instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile, for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. White, instructed by Messrs. Keir and Ramsden, for the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP attended in Court on Thursday morning and delivered the following comprehensive judgment in the above suit:—

This suit was instituted to enforce the specific performance of a contract to let a House and premises in Rampart Row for a term of five years, commencing from the expiration of a lease then existing and which terminated at the end of April last; or to compel the defendant to make good the damages which the plaintiffs are alleged to have sustained by reason of the breach of such contract [illegible] the defendant [illegible] in right, absolutely, or in right of his [illegible] tenant with her by entireties, the [illegible] in conjunction with his wife, on the 10th of February 1859 conveyed the same by way of mortgage to Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns to secure the repayment of a sum of Rs. 20,000 and interest, subject nevertheless to a proviso for redemption on payment of the principal and interest, on the 14th day of August then next, and it was agreed between the parties to the mortgage that if the interest to accrue due thereon should be regularly paid on the 14th of every month or within thirty days after, no part of the principal sum should be called in, and that no steps should be taken by Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee to compel payment to him of the rents and profits of the property until the 14th day of February 1862, and further that the defendant and his wife should be at liberty at any time thereafter to pay off the said principal sum of Rs. 20,000 or any part thereof, provided no smaller sum than Rs. 500 were paid at any one time. About six or seven months after the execution of this mortgage, and on the 4th day of October 1859 a lease of the same property was granted by Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee the defendant Nowrojee Byramjee and Ammoye his wife to the plaintiff Henry Rogers for a term of five years, commencing from the 1st of May then last past, at a rental of Rs. 500 per mensem; and it was agreed that until notice in writing should be served upon Henry Rogers requiring him to pay the rent reserved to Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, the same should be paid to the defendant Nowrojee Byramjee and Ammoye his wife. Long prior to the expiration of this lease, negotiations were entered into between Henry Rogers and Nowrojee Byramjee for an extended lease of five years to commence from the termination of the then existing lease, and on the 8th March 1861, the following letter was written and sent by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Bombay 8th March 1861.

"DEAR SIR,—With reference to what you spoke to me the other day, I beg to inform you that I shall be greatly delighted to allow you to occupy the house as a tenant for a further period after the expiration of the term specified in the present lease, under the very same conditions, provided you agree to do so, and write me to that effect as soon as you conveniently can. Yours very truly, NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE."

To this letter the plaintiffs (the then Rogers & Co.) on the same day wrote and sent a reply in the following terms.

Bombay, 8th March 1861.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note of this day's date to our Mr. Rogers, we agree to renew the lease of the house belonging to you, and at present in our occupation for a further term of five years, on the expiration of the present lease; and to prevent any further misunderstanding we would be glad if you would confirm the terms in writing, say for a further term of five years on the expiration of the present lease, at the same rate of rent, and the same conditions on which we hold the house by the present lease. This we shall be glad to have at your earliest convenience, and before declining a house that we now have the refusal of.—We are, dear Sir, yours truly.

ROGERS & CO.

And on the 22nd April 1861, the defendant wrote and sent an answer, accepting the terms proposed by the plaintiffs in these words.

Bombay, 22nd April 1861.

"DEAR SIR,—With reference to your's to me dated 8th March 1861, I beg to state that I agree to the terms you propose for the renewal of the lease, viz: for a further term of five years on the expiration of the present lease at the same rate of rent and under the same conditions. Hoping this would satisfy you, I beg to remain, your's very truly."

NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

No notice has ever been served upon Henry Rogers to pay rent to the mortgagee, but the defendant still continues to receive the same.

Now the contract which the plaintiffs ask the court to compel the defendant specifically to perform is to be collected from these three letters, and the lease to which those letters refer and the questions which I have to decide are whether there is evidence of a contract to grant a further lease, and if so, whether the defendant can, and ought to be compelled to perform it.

The defence set up was, first, that there is no contract or memorandum of a contract in writing sufficient to satisfy the 4th Section of the Statute of Frauds; and secondly, if there is, that the defendant is unable to fulfil his contract, on account of the mortgagee, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee and the defendant's wife Ammoye refusing to concur in granting a further lease.

Upon the first point, it appears to me that the three letters taken in connection with the expired lease form as complete a contract as can possibly be constituted by means of unconnected documents, or by documents unconnected, except so far as they refer to each other; and it is well settled that contracts thus constituted are sufficient to satisfy the statute of Frauds. The three letters refer to each other, they refer to the property as already held under lease, and as occupied by the plaintiffs: they mention the period for which they are to be let, and the time from which the renewed tenancy is to commence, they refer to the rent and conditions mentioned and contained in the former lease, as the rent and conditions to be paid and observed under the extended tenancy, and it is clear that parol evidence is admissible to show what the lease referred to is in order by connecting the letters and lease together, to constitute one entire contract in writing and thus satisfy the requirements of the Statute of Frauds—*Ridgway vs. Wharton* H. L. 4 Jur, N. S. 173. The documents in fact describe most fully all the terms upon which the property is to be let is intended to be held: and the only discussion upon these was with reference to the persons to whom the renewed lease was to be granted whether to all the plaintiffs or to the plaintiff Henry Rogers alone. But when we look to the letter of the 8th March addressed to the defendant by the plaintiffs, (Rogers & Co.) in which particular mention is made of "our Mr. Rogers," and in which it is stated that "we agree" to do so and so and that "we would be glad if you would confirm the terms in writing" and then find the defendant, in his answer of the 22nd of April saying "I agree to the terms you propose" there can I think, be little or no doubt that the defendant did intend and agree to grant the lease to all the plaintiffs and not to the plaintiff Henry Rogers only. The question however is of very little moment, as the plaintiffs in their plaint, offer to accept the lease either in their own names or in the name of Henry Rogers alone, I am of opinion therefore that the defendant did enter into a contract in writing sufficient to satisfy the Statute of Frauds.

Is he, then able, and if so ought he to be compelled to fulfil the contract which he has thus entered into? A considerable part of the argument on both sides was addressed to the two questions first, what was the legal position of the defendant after the execution of the mortgage to Heerjeebhoy, whether he was tenant at sufferance or in what capacity he stood with reference to him as mortgagee; and secondly, whether the property was redemised to the defendant and his wife, by the indenture of mortgage of the 14th February 1859. I must confess that I was unable at the hearing, and still, am unable to appreciate the force and weight of these arguments. For with reference to the first whatever he may be called, or whatever estate-holder he may be assimilated to (and I consider that he strictly represents the character neither of a tenant at will nor of a tenant at sufferance) the rights, powers and liabilities of a mortgager in possession are now well ascertained and settled by authority; and it is clear that where a person, in actual possession of land mortgages it, and subsequently demises it at a rent, although the demise is absolutely void against the mortgagee, it is nevertheless good as between the mortgager and his tenant, until the mortgagee interferes, until eviction, either actual or constructive by the mortgagee the mortgagor is entitled to recover the rent for his own absolute use, and to distrain for it in his own name, if not paid when due. *Wheeler v Branscombe* 5 Q. B. 373. *Trent v. Hunt* 9 Exch. 14, and as to the redemise had any been created, it could only have extended, under the clause in the mortgage deed, down to the 14th day of February 1862; and if the defendant's power to grant an extended lease was acquired under such redemise, that power ceased long before the termination of the old lease and therefore could not have availed or enabled the defendant to grant the lease in question. But in reality the mortgage created no redemise, for to constitute a redemise not only must the time during which the mortgager is to hold be terminate and certain (which was the case here), but there must be (what was wanting here) an affirmative covenant or agreement that the mortgager shall hold for a determinate period. *Doe-Dem Roylance Lightfoot* 8 M. and W. 564. *Doe-Dem Parsley Day* 2 Q.B. 147, 1 sm. L. C. 446 4th Edition. In the mortgage before the Court the covenant by Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee that he would not call in or compel payment of the principal money or of the rents and profits until the 14th day of February 1862, is a negative covenant merely and does not amount to a lease or redemise.

The question still remains does the refusal of the defendant's wife and of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee or of either of them prevent the defendant's fulfilling his contract, or ought such refusal to deter the Court from enforcing its performance? On this part of the case it was contended for the plaintiffs—first, that the property in question is chattels real or personal property and having been conveyed to Nowrojee Byramjee and Ammoye his wife, that it vested in the former absolutely and solely. Secondly, that if the property is to be regarded as freehold of inheritance or real estate, the conveyance to Nowrojee Byramjee and Ammoye his wife made them tenants by entireties and that the former has consequently the power independently of his wife to grant a lease for five years provided he and his wife so long live, the plaintiffs being willing to accept the lease so conditionally limited, and thirdly, that the non-concurrence of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee is immaterial inasmuch as the plaintiffs are willing and by their plaint offer to redeem his mortgage. The first part of this argument raises the very important question what is the nature of landed or immoveable property in the island of Bombay? Had that question been one "of first impression" one that has hitherto remained undecided by any Court of competent jurisdiction I should certainly have been very reluctant to express any opinion of my own on the subject, without first hearing a much more comprehensive and exhaustive argument than that I was favored with at the trial of this suit. As it is, the question was settled nearly half a century ago by the very able and elaborate judgment of Sir Alexander Anstruther, the then Recorder of Bombay, and I am not aware of any subsequent case in which the correctness of that decision has in any measure been impeached or questioned. Not only do I consider myself bound by that judgment but I entirely approve of that part of it which confines itself strictly to the nature of immoveable property, considering that portion, at least, to be based on good reasoning and sound principles. The case to which I refer is *Doe-Dem Antonia de Silveira v. Salvador, Bernardo Lexeira*, reported in 2 mor. dig. 247. At page 254 the learned Judge says. "But I also think that the claim of the plaintiff would be valid under the law of succession of English subjects here. The whole existing practice of this place is inconsistent with the title to real property being the same here as in England. From the uniformity of the practice here I have no doubt that the course of decisions from the earliest time has proceeded upon the principle of the succession to all property, whether real or personal, being governed by one law, the law of succession to personal estate but it is not even confined to successions. The law of all property here is, throughout the law of personal property and was so long before it was apparently legalized by the charter under which we now act as to [illegible] such [illegible] whether this course of decisions could have had a legal commencement. If it could be legal we must presume it was so; it might commence by charter or by proclamation of the king or by regulation of the company under the legislative authority given by the king's charter. From the time of Charles the second there appears to have been a legal judicature here under the original sanction of the King's Charters and acting as I presume, upon some legislative provisions which the East India Company was empowered to make from time to time. If no such legislative power had been vested in the company, and if the power of making laws for this island had remained wholly in the Crown, I think the Court ought not to hesitate in presuming the necessary authority of the Crown to have originated and sanctioned a course now established by usage, and, as I think, highly beneficial and expedient. The privilege of real property if not being taken in execution under a *fieri facias* and if not being liable to simple contract debts of a deceased owner, is naturally so unjust and so unfit for a colonial establishment, that it has been I believe universally rejected in the plantations. The general rule that the law of the mother country is not to be carried into a colony, except so far as it is fit for the state of the colony, explains and fully warrants this part of the old practice of former Courts of Judicature here or would give legality to any legislative provisions of the company, supported by such manifest grounds of expediency. The same principle will justify the deviation from the English law as to the whole character of real property in India. When the Courts of Judicature were first called upon to decide upon the rights of succession or when the East India Company were first called upon to determine by regulation what law of succession as to lands should be followed in Bombay, the general question may be supposed to have been whether the law of freehold property in England should or should not be introduced here? And the inconveniences of such a rule as to legal executions for debt and as to immunity of the lands of a deceased from his simple contract debts are so obvious, that no one can be surprised at its not being adopted. In both those points, more particularly, the English law of real property is wholly contrary to the principles of mercantile law, and commerce must be considered as the basis, as it is manifestly the principal object of all distant plantations, and colonies of a mercantile people. Bombay was obtained expressly for the purpose of English commerce. The only general and consistent principle which could be established here, so as to protect the usages of the natives and also to prevent the unjust effects of the English law of real property as to debts, and which has accordingly been established in practice, from the evident reason of the thing long before and independently of the statutes establishing the Kings Courts and appearing to sanction in part the established custom is that the law of property in land here cannot, consistently with the state of this society, be permitted to follow and depend upon the land as in England, that the property in lands here must therefore follow the law of property of the person or to use a more familiar expression, that it must, like leaseholds in England, become personal property, for the purpose of succession and of liability for debt by execution or otherwise, and in other matters of title and must therefore be as variable as the laws of the various castes who compose this society."

But independently of this authority and even if the case before the Court were *res integra*, I should myself be disposed, on general principles, to hold that immoveable property in Bombay is of the nature of chattels real, and not of the nature of freehold of inheritance. It is a well known and indisputable rule of law that whenever a settlement is obtained in an inhabited country either by conquest or by cession from another power, the law of that country continues the same until the paramount power (the Crown or Legislature) intervenes, and introduces a change. Now the Island of Bombay at the time of its cession to the Crown of England, was occupied, almost entirely, by Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Portuguese, to whom the the broad distinction that exists in England between real and personal estate was entirely unknown, all property, according to their respective laws descending alike, to the same persons, in a manner totally different to the descent of real property but much more closely resembling that of personal property in England. So unsuitable to the state, wants, and circumstances of such people would the English law of real property appear, that a governing body, like the East India Company, having power to legislate for the inhabitants of Bombay, instead of introducing such a law, would rather hasten to repeal it, if any law so objectionable was found to exist. It is an undoubted and admitted fact that English law is the *lex loci* of Bombay, and it is also admitted that all Her Majesty's subjects here with the exception of Hindoos and Mahomedans are amenable to that law; but there is nothing as far as I can discover to lead us to the conclusion that that branch of English law which we call real property law or any part of it has ever been introduced into this Island. On the contrary immoveable property in Bombay, since the British rule, appears to have been all along treated in a manner wholly inconsistent with the idea of its being real estate. No single instance is known of the succession to houses or lands held by an eldest, to the exclusion of younger sons. Executors and administrators in their capacity of personal representatives, were in the habit of selling immoveable property long before such sales were legalized by any Act of the Legislature. Lands and houses were held available for the payment of simple contract debts, in the absence and without the sanction of any express enactment on the subject, long before they were made so liable, in a Court of equity in England. Houses and lands were also sold by the sheriff under writs of *Fieri facias* long before such sales were legalized by the kings charters such property, in former times, was transferred, not by feoffment, or by lease and release, but by a simple writing, expressive of the intention of the parties and in later years (prior to Act 31 of 1854, for simplifying the modes of conveyancing) it was most generally transferred by a conveyance, assuming the form of a release only, without reference to Act 9 of 1842, (for rendering a release as effectual for the conveyance of freehold estates, as a lease and release by the same parties). It also appears from Sir Alexander Austruther's judgment that although the right of an eldest son to succeed to landed property as heir at law to the exclusion of other sons had been contested on two different occasions, the claims had failed and been disallowed. During my own experience which I believe to be greater than that of any other person now in Bombay, I have never heard of property here having been transferred by feoffment, nor of a fine having been levied, nor of a recovery having been suffered, nor have I once seen a conveyance by a lease and release. And Sir Erskine Perry's judgment in *Doe-Dem M'Kenzie v. Pestonjee Dadabhai*. Orien-Ca. 531 in my opinion, tends most strongly to show that immoveable property has always been considered to be of the nature of personal estate. At page 534 he says, "although English law has been introduced into this Island to the supercession of the Portuguese feudal law, which appears to have prevailed at the period of the cession, the forms of English conveyancing have never been in use, and the oldest practioners have never heard of a fine or recovery. Land therefore passes from hand to hand with all the simplicity of a transaction not fettered by forms and all that we see in Courts of Justice on such occasions is a simple writing, not under seal, expressive of the intention of the parties." Had lands in Bombay been freehold of inheritance, it would in former times, prior to the year 1842, have been conveyed either by feoffment or by lease and release, and latterly, in the interval between the passing of Act 9 of 1842 and Act 31 of 1854, by deed of release, referring to the former of those Acts; and as such assurances as feoffments, and deeds of lease and release are entirely unknown to Bombay and as conveyances executed since the passing of Act 9 of 1842 very seldom refer to that Act, (although they occasionally do) and as immoveable property here has been allowed to assume (as I have shown) all the characteristics of personal estate, it seems to follow, almost conclusively that such property has always been regarded and that it in fact is of the nature of chattels real or personal estate. *Freeman vs. Fairlie* 1 Moo. Ind. app. 305, which was relied on by the defendant, appears to me to be of no authority in his favor. The same judges who, on the evidence and circumstances before them in that case decided that lands in Calcutta were of the nature of freeholds of inheritance, would, in my opinion, upon the evidence and under the circumstances appearing in this case, hold that lands in Bombay are of the nature of personal estate, the evidence and circumstances in the former, being the very reverse of what they are in this. Lord Lyndhurst in his judgment at page 344 says "I think it beyond all doubt that property of this description has from the period of the year 1774 (the date of the Charter of Justice) been constantly conveyed by *deeds of lease and release*, in the form in which Oldham took the property in question. It is proved also, and by one of the officers of the Court, that of land of this description *fines* are levied. It is proved by all these persons that it has been the *constant course* of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, when ejectments are brought by the *heir at law* on establishing the possession and title of the ancestor and proving the claimant is the heir at law, in such ejectments, the heir has always recovered." Lord Brougham in the *Mayor of Lyons and the East India Company*, 1 Moo: Ind: ap: 282 states that the grounds of decision in *Freeman vs. Fairlie*, "were chiefly the practice of the settlement in regard to the mode of Conveyances viz. by lease and release, with the course of succession and also the Charter of the Company with the Acts of Parliament referring to them, the charter of of the 13 Geo 1 being the one principally cited," and at page 284 he says "the introduction of English law is proved by showing that the mode of conveyance is adopted by lease and release, that is, upon the statute of uses." But in perusing the decision itself it will be found that Lord Lyndhurst rested it entirely upon the practice and decisions that had prevailed and been passed in Calcutta; and that the Charters and Acts of Parliament were referred to solely for the purpose of ascertaining whether that practice could have had a legal origin. No circumstances, in any degree similar to those referred to in *Freeman vs. Fairlie*, were relied on before me and the only argument of any weight that was urged, was with reference to Act 9 of 1837, whereby it is enacted that all immoveable property within the jurisdiction of any of the Supreme Courts belonging to Parsees, as far as regards its transmission on the death of the owner, should be taken to be and to have been of the nature of chattels real and not freehold; and it was contended on the one hand that the immoveable property of Parsees in Bombay was by this Act made to be of the nature of chattels real for all purposes and not for the purpose of transmission on death only, an argument which I consider to be wholly untenable; and on the other hand, that if immoveable property in Bombay was, before the passing of a Act, of the nature of chattels real, the Act itself was unnecessary and wholly inoperative so far as Bombay was concerned. It is understood that the Act was passed at the instance of certain Parsees residing in Bombay who were apprehensive that the English law of real property was *for the first time* about to be applied or might be applied in a case which had lately arisen, and in which a young Parsee had preferred a claim to be entitled to certain property as heir at law to the exclusion of the other next of kin. But it must be borne in mind that the Act was passed with reference to the property of Parsees situate in all the Presidency towns and not in the town of Bombay only—that it was passed by a Legislature, whose deliberations were conducted in a town where the English law of real property prevailed and that although Parsees had for very many years prior to its promulgation occupied and possessed, as owners, a large portion of the land in Bombay, the claim which gave rise to the Act was the first, and the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. But even if other and far weightier arguments could be adduced in favor of the defendant's position (and I dare say that some unknown to me may exist) none, in my opinion, ought, at this late day, to be allowed to prevail against the solemn and deliberate decision of a learned Judge, who at the time, presided over the highest Court of Judicature in the island, more especially as the law pronounced in that Judgment is evidently the law which has regulated the law of succession to immoveable property in Bombay for the last forty or fifty years at least. I quite agree with the opinion expressed by Sir Erskine Perry in *Doe-Dem Dorabjee v. The Bishop of Bombay*. Orien-cases 502, that it is peculiarly incumbent upon the Judges of this Court "to follow humbly the steps of their predecessors in every case in which a solemn decision has been pronounced upon questions which do not depend upon principles of universal jurisprudence." Even if the decision of Sir Alexander Anstruther could for any reason, be regarded as erroneous, I should nevertheless as it has so long been acquiesced in, feel myself bound to adopt and follow it; and I doubt much whether a Court of Appeal even would feel itself justified in overruling it, see *Dalby v. The India and London Life Ins. Company*, 15 C.B. 392, where Parke B says "though we are quite satisfied that the case of *Godsall and Bolders* was founded on a mistaken analogy, and wrong we should hesitate to over rule it though sitting in a Court of Error, if it had been constantly approved and followed, and not questioned, though many opportunities had been offered to question it." For these reasons I am of opinion that immoveable property in the island of Bombay is of the nature of chattels real or personal estate; and that as the property in question was conveyed to the defendant and his wife, and as marriage according to English law operates as a gift to the husband of all the wife's chattels real, the defendant is competent to let it on to dispose of it in any way he may think fit, without the concurrence of his wife.

Secondly—Assuming the property in question to be freehold of inheritance and not chattels real, as I have decided it to be, as it was conveyed to the defendant and his wife Ammoye during coverture, it became vested in them as tenants by entireties. The husband being seized of the whole estate during coverture, at least, either in his own own right or *jure uxoris*, can of course dispose of that entire interest. Co. Litt. 187. A. Com. Dig. Bar; J. F. D. 2, but his conveyance alone would have no effect against his wife surviving. The effect of the conveyance to the two would be to place the ownership for the coverture entirely in the husband's power, so as to entitle him to alienate it at pleasure, and to pass the limited freehold or any lesser interest without the wife's coperation. Wat. Conv. 170 Macq. Hus: and W. 27. Even supposing then that the property is real estate, the defendant would be able to grant it on lease for five years, provided he and his wife should so long live and as the plaintiffs are willing to accept a lease on these conditions, I think they are entitled to demand it, provided the refusal of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee constitutes no bar to that right.

Thirdly, does the refusal of the mortgagee to concur in the lease present an obstacle in the way of the fulfilment of the contract by the defendant, or justify him in refusing to fulfil it. In my opinion it does not. All that Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, as mortgagee, is entitled to is, the payment of his principal and interest as soon as that is satisfied his title ceases. The amount due to him was not only tendered to him at the trial, but the plaintiffs made him an offer to redeem his mortgage before the suit was instituted. Had the defendant been unable to discharge the mortgage debt the case would be different. No such difficulty has been alleged and the defendant has not been called to prove that for any reason whatever, either on account of his wife's refusal, or of that of the mortgage, to join in the lease or on account of his inability to redeem the mortgage, he his unable to perform the contract. The only question, then is whether in order to remove the difficulty *suggested* on the defendant's behalf, that Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee refuses to join him in granting or to allow him to grant the lease, the Plaintiffs have not a right to require the defendant to redeem the mortgage himself or to allow them to redeem it. And this question seems to me to be settled by authority in the affirmative. In *Keech vs. Hall* Doug: 21. Lord Mansfield lays down the rule that where a lease is a beneficial one (and the lease in this case clearly is so) "the tenant may put himself in the place of the mortgagor and either redeem it himself or get a friend to do it." In *Cortigan vs. Hastier* 2 Sch: and Lef: 62. Lord Campbell says that "if a person contracts to do a thing which he can do himself or has the means of compelling others to do, Equity will compel him to do it, unless it be highly unreasonable." And this decision was approved of and followed by Sir John Stuart in *C. Hutton v. Breton* 9 Jur. N. S. 1310. I am therefore of opinion that if Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee still refuses to concur with the defendant in granting the lease to the plaintiffs, that defendant must be compelled either to redeem the mortgage himself, or to allow the plaintiffs to do so. On the whole I consider that the Plaintiffs are entitled to a specific performance of the contract which the defendant has entered into with them—and that the issues, so far as they are not hereinbefore virtually answered, must be decided in the plaintiff's favor.

The Decree will therefore be as follows:—

Declare that the agreement in the plaintiffs plaint mentioned or referred to ought to be carried into execution, and declare the same accordingly. Let the defendant execute to the plaintiffs a lease of the piece of land and messuage in the said agreement referred to for the term therein mentioned and let such clauses and conditions be inserted in the said lease as are contained in the lease of the [illegible] 1859 [illegible] clauses and conditions [illegible] circumstances of the case will admit of. Such lease to be settled by the Commissioner in case the parties differ. Let the plaintiffs execute to the defendant a counterpart of the said lease. Such lease and counterpart to be at the equal expense of the plaintiff and defendant, defendant to pay plaintiff's costs of suit to be taxed. Liberty to apply.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—What have the Railway authorities to say to the fact of a passenger train at Tannah being run into by a goods train which left Poree Bunder three-five minutes after it?

PEN. II.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg to forward a lump of stone that was hurled into my office this morning by the blasting operations in Marine Street—it cut into the floor of hard teak $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 1 inch wide. This is the third time large stones have been hurled into my offices and godowns.—Yours truly,

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, 7th November.

*** The stone (hard trap) weighs about 5 lbs., and coming with any force into a room would certainly kill any man it chanced to strike. It would almost seem that some Public Companies are allowed to do as they like with the lives and property of the citizens of Bombay.—ED. *B. G.*

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE CLUB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your modest correspondent, "A Spectator," censures, in no very gentle terms, the amateurs of the above Club, for their careless and negligent acting of Shakspeare's "Othello," on Wednesday the 26th ultimo. He abuses them wholesale, all the while basing his assertions on a critique that appeared in your issue of the 28th idem. In order that the mind of the public may not be poisoned by such silly effusions, I beg you will kindly give insertion to the accompanying two letters from European gentlemen of known respectability; and leave the public and your good-self to judge what motives must have actuated the writer to pen the letter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. S. NAZIR,
Secretary, Parsee Elphinstone Club.

Bombay, 7th November.

(*Copies of letters from Dr. Sinclair and Mr. Beyts.*)

DEAR SIR,—Since receiving your note, I have read the letter in the *Gazette* respecting the performance of Othello" by the Parsee Elphinstone Club last week. Two English gentlemen accompanied me to the Theatre, and both expressed themselves quite surprised that foreigners (many of whom were very young men) should have conceived the parts of so very difficult a play so well. I am not one of those at all that would discourage the study of the world's greatest dramatist; and the effort to interpret on the Stage his creations I believe to be the most efficacious way of study, as it certainly is the most trying test. To borrow an illustration from Natural Philosophy, I would say that the chamber study of a play was statical, but the power and motion drawn forth on the Stage rendered the action Dynamical. I should trust that the strictures (in my opinion unjustly severe) in the newspaper will only cause the Club to give renewed and increased study not only to the several parts of a play but to the play as a TOTALITY, as a UNITY of which the parts are component elements. The acting of "Iago" I see has been more than once condemned; in my judgment, the villain's character was sustained very creditably. However the study of Shakespeare like that of any one the great masters is really endless; and there is almost no limit to the improvement which may be effected by successive efforts in representing his dramas. Therefore I should say, persevere: and in the words of your great poet, "Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment." Wishing your efforts every success,—I remain yours very faithfully,

R. S. SINCLAIR.

Malabar Hill, Bombay, 5th November.
To Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR,

(True Copy.)
C. S. NAZIR.

MY DEAR COOVERJEE,—With reference to the letter in the *Gazette* criticizing the performance of the Elphinstone Club, I can only say the writer's censure is quite unmerited. For my part, I was agreeably surprised at the performance, and thought the whole *getting-up* reflected great credit on all the members of the Club. Had I gone to the Theatre for the express purpose of criticizing, I might have been able to discover *errors* and defects; but has my motive in attending was of a different nature altogether, I was much pleased with what I had seen. One or two parts were not well sustained, but making due allowance for a foreign language and one of the most difficult dramas in that language, I would say—persevere heedless of such criticisms as the one you complain of.—I am, yours sincerely,

C. A. BEYTS.

(True Copy.)
C. S. NAZIR.

THE PROSPERITY OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Is the present sudden aggrandisement of Bombay likely to meet with so sudden a fall or not?

As far as human foresight permits an opinion to be formed, the change that has already taken place is but the dawn of a prosperous era commencing to shine on this realm. How long this prosperity is to continue is beyond the ken of human eye. Ages, nay centuries, have passed away before nations have emerged from comparative obscurity to importance and from importance to affluence, their downward course has in all cases been more rapid than their rise,—all have paused for various periods at the apex, and Bombay is quite as likely to repose awhile on the summit before she commences her descent.

Had the monopolies formerly enjoyed by the East India Company been continued to this day, neither Green nor Dunbar would have attained their reputed affluence, nor would the P. and O. S. N. Company after an existence of only a quarter of a century have aspired to an eminence second only to that of the defunct Lords of Leadenhall Street. So internally, had not the East India Company discouraged the setlement of European interlopers in this country, interlopers would have been developing the resources of this country from the days of Mountstuart Elphinstone to that on which the Royal Proclamation was read at the Town Hall steps. For forty years have the flood gates been closed, and we are surprised, nay, bewildered, when at last they are thrown open, to behold the rush of the pent-up volume.

Undeniably the American war has greatly influenced the flow of wealth into this country, and to the breaking out of that war soon after the assumption of the government of India by the crown of England is to be attributed the sudden aggrandisement of this Presidency. Had the change of Government occurred half a century ago there are no reasonable grounds for doubting that gradual progress would have accomplished, and that, too, with a bolder hand, the various improvements that have been undertaken in the course of six years, with this difference, that the strain on the labour market would have been gradual and wholesome, and the people would have progressed steadily and been contented, instead of which the strain is forced owing to the insatiable demand that has been brought to bear in the shorter space labourers are becoming capitalists, and these capitalists will prove a source of trouble to us so soon as money flows in less rapidly.

Coming to the main question, whether or not the unusually rapid accession to affluence with which Bombay is visited is permanent or not, a ticklish question for those even who should be best able to form an opinion on the subject. The solution is more favourable to the country than to the dominant race. The country unquestionably has increased in wealth, and wealth is power so far as European brain has directed the application of monies, and of brains there has been no lack; but a reaction may come upon us when European brain sapped of the necessary ingenuity for turning rupees into mohurs and pice into rupees will be set aside, and the sect whose custom is to pray in public, and who parade those charities ever directed to their permanent settlement amongst the people with whom they would be believed to fraternize will step in and reap to themselves the seeds sown by European intellect.

SALUS POPULI.

THE BOMBAY GAS WORKS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the local column of the *Times of India* of Saturday, a paragraph, after informing us that the Gas Company will before the next monsoon give us a light to lighten the Gentiles, ends as follows: "The Pipelaying Contractors are now compelled to work in unison with the vigour shown by the present Superintendent of the Gas Works; and where the former fails, the latter takes up the work departmentally, at the expense of the Contractors." As the "vigorous Superintendent" no doubt had a hand in penning the above, and would have the public to suppose that the Contractors were either unable or unwilling to perform the work, while the reverse is the case. And were it not for the unfair dealing and trickery of the "vigorous Superintendent," the works would be finished some months sooner, than they are likely to be at present.

The Contract for excavation was taken in May last, when Mr. Dove was in charge of the work; and proceeded satisfactory, till the "vigorous man" made his appearance: since which time nothing but annoyances and hindrances have been put in the way of the Contractors, to find an excuse for getting the Contract out of their hands.

It appears the Directors in England suppose the price paid for the work is more than the average rates in Bombay. Whether Mr. Proud came out with orders to get the Contract out of their hands, or whether without orders he is doing it, we do not know: but from the time he came, all his "vigour" has been devoted to that object: and every artifice has been employed to carry it out—by keeping the Contractors' men for days together, half employed; then sending notices to the Contractors, that the work was not progressing properly; toadying after the Commissioners or their servants, to get them to send in complaints of the state of the roads, before the trenches had been well filled in; sending orders to clear off the superfluous material, and threatening legal proceedings if not done. At the same time sending the Commissioners' peons to prevent it being done, and imprisoning the Contractors' men for doing it. Such is the "vigour" shown by the present Superintendent in helping on the work. The Contractors' men have been frequently persuaded to strike work, by men in the Company's employ; and promised to be paid at a higher rate if they would leave the Contractors and work for the Company. In consequence of which, it is with the greatest difficulty the Contractors can keep a sufficient number of men on the work: their average number being six hundred.

As to the "vigorous man" taking up the work where the Contractors fail, and doing it departmentally, the following will show whether he is justified in so doing. On the 27th October, the Contractors had forty-six men employed in excavating the three inch pipe trench in Apollo Street by the Secretariate, when Mr. Avenel, the pipelayer, acting under Mr. Proud's orders, with the pretence of not having sufficient men, though they had not more than one hundred feet of trench set out, put on eight men, who up to the previous evening had been working for the Contractors. The men had been promised, that if they would leave the Contractors' employ and work for the Company, they would be paid one anna more per day than the Contractors gave them. Whether the work done is done at the Contractors' expense is yet to be seen; as there are generally two sides to a bargain, the Superintendent may find that instead of being done at the Contractors' expense, it may be at his own.

ANGLO-SAXON.

MADRAS.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS ACROSS THE BAY.—The precursor of a new line of steamers to open direct communication between Rangoon and the Madras Presidency, says our Rangoon contemporary, is now on her way out from England. The new steamer is a fine vessel of about eight hundred and fifty tons burthen, and is called "*the Madras*." At the opening of the line, the steamer will make but one trip a month. Already we have referred to the advantages which will offer to this new enterprise. There is a stream of military stores now passing around the Bay, intended for troops and Regiments serving in Burmah, which will come across direct by the new line, as soon as it is opened, incessantly details of some sort are passing or re-passing from that presidency to this province. These will in future all come direct. When invalids require an urgent change of air, the steamer will land them at Madras in five days where they can be forwarded to any other quarter best suited to their circumstances.

It is not a little surprising, that we have been able to carry on the public service so well, during the last few years, without the introduction of such a line of steamers. An occasional steamer belonging to the Government or a sailing ship has been pressed into this service, when the relief of corps or detachments have to be effected. One of these sailing transports was lost and a whole wing of a native regiment was never heard of after they left Rangoon. Regular steam communication will likewise open a trade between Rangoon and Madras. Parties ordering any particular goods from home will direct them to be sent via Madras, because that port is closer to us than Calcutta, particularly if the departure of the mail for Burmah is timed so as to receive the incoming mail from Europe.

This steam line is therefore a most important one, whether with reference to the particular interests of the troops located in Burmah, or the general interests of the whole province. The first Steamer the *Madras*, will probably be ready to start, in all the month of November. Early in the approaching New Year, the relief of the troops in this province will commence, and the new Steamers will need to perform, a very important part of that necessary duty. The Company will only require to be careful about one point, and that is, moderation, and not to endeavour to drive too hard a bargain, with the Government of Madras. In time of War all Governments over the universe expect to incur large expenditures to defend the throne, and to vindicate the honor of the country, but in the times of Peace the Government of India are quite willing to write fifty letters, to recover four annas, which some unfortunate officer, while on sick certificate, unluckily drew by mistake. *Times, November 2.*

THE PUNJAB.

IT is a fact, creditable to the Police, that although, at a rough estimate, some 120,000 strangers were assembled in Lahore during the week of the Viceroy's visit, only three cases of theft in the numerous encampments about Anarkullee and Meean Meer were reported; and in two of these cases the delinquents were apprehended. The City crime for the week was rather under the average.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct. 29.*

SOME uneasiness has been felt lately regarding the disappearance of a Mr. Baker, a boiler maker, formerly in the employ of the Punjab Government in connection with the Inland Steam Navigation.

It appears Mr. Baker took his passage by the Steamer *Napier* which left Sukkur on the 15th of July last, intending to proceed up the Indus via Mooltan, and thence through Lahore to Calcutta, and sent his luggage on board. But a warrant of arrest for debt being out against him, he feared he would not be permitted to proceed and so determined to join the vessel two stations above Sukkur, and thus avoid the expected detention. For this purpose he started alone, and from that date has not been heard of, though enquiries were set on foot at once by the Government Superintendent of Navigation. As the country above Sukkur was inundated at the time, it is feared that he may have been drowned, but it is still just possible that he may have absconded and will re-appear in a safer locality. The former, we fear, is the more probable; meanwhile the authorities both at Sukkur and in the Punjab are endeavouring to ascertain the real truth.—*Id.*

SINGAPORE.

LOSS OF THE "EASTERN LIGHT."—We, the undersigned, having inquired into the loss of the British ship *Eastern Light*, of Saint John's, New Brunswick, Official No. 46,948, burthen 1116 tons, James Frederick Craickshank, Master, find:—

That the said vessel left New York on the 21st May last, with a cargo of Coals and Deck Planks for Shanghai. Java Head was reached on the 6th August, and Macclesfield Channel, Gaspar Straits, made at 4 P. M. on the 13th, Entrance Point being distant 10 or 12 miles.

At 6 P. M. Entrance Point bearing due West distant 3 or 4 miles, the weather being fine with a good working breeze and it being a moon-light night the Master determined after consulting with his Chief Officer to continue on through the Straits instead of coming to anchor; about 8 P. M. Jelaka Island was found to be bearing between South and South by East, supposed distance five miles; at ½ past 8 the water suddenly shoaled and the ship struck on the Alceste Reef and became a total wreck, notwithstanding the ready assistance rendered by the Crews of three English vessels and the zealous aid of the Dutch Resident at Billiton.

The ship was being navigated by a good Chart, and after entering the Straits, no usual precaution appears to have been omitted, a look-out was kept, all the Officers and Crew were on deck, and the lead kept going, and we believe every effort was made to save the vessel after she struck.

We are of opinion that the ship was lost through the Master miscalculating his distance from Jelaka Island; at 8 P. M. when the last bearing was taken, he must have been nearer by about one-third than he supposed, having been set by a strong current to the South-east.

We consider that the custom of running through these dangerous passages at night is deserving of grave censure, particularly in this case, where the Master was a perfect stranger and unacquainted with the violent and uncertain set of the currents which prevail in these parts, and we do hereby severely censure him accordingly.

Dated at Singapore, this 30th day of September, 1864.

W. W. WILLANS, Magistrate of Police.
JNO. LAWRENCE KIRBY, Offg. Master Attendant.
(Confirmed.)
ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Colonel,
Governor, Straits Settlement.

Straits Times, Oct. 15.

CEYLON.

THE Calcutta manager of the "Royal Bank of India" recently paid us a visit, with a view it would seem towards opening a connection here; for it is now stated that a Branch of this Bank will be started at Colombo early next year. With five Banking establishments, the ground is fully occupied, we should say, for a long time to come.

The destruction of shipping in the late dreadful cyclone at Calcutta had, of course, the effect of drawing away all available vessels from our ports, Colombo and Galle, in the expectation of a rich harvest at the Indian capital. It is now stated, however, that in consequence of the great influx of shipping, the market has been over-supplied, and freights have declined below the rates ruling previous to the hurricane.

The weather at Colombo shews every indication of the advent of the north-east Monsoon—the unpleasant land-wind has begun to blow, while the sea on our shore has assumed a more placid aspect since the dying away of the fierce blasts from the south-west.—*Colombo Observer, Oct. 31.*

WE must not omit to notice a scheme for converting the portion of the lake which skirts the Fort of Colombo on the South, and expands into a basin on the left of the Esplanade, into Docks for the exigencies of our General Shipping. The originator of the projected Scheme is Mr. Franklyn, an Engineer on the Ceylon Railway, and if we understand aright, one of Mr Brassey's men, who seems quite confident of its feasibility, if the money was only forthcoming. This suggestion has quickened the inventive faculty of Capt. Donnan, the Master Attendant of Colombo, who in lieu of the Dock-scheme, proposes a Break-water for the Colombo Roadstead. Both these well-meant Schemes are undergoing discussion,—but we fear that the day is yet far distant, when such a consummation as the adoption of either of these projects may be looked forward to, as the result of either Government or private enterprize.—*Overland Examiner, October 22.*

THE INDIAN SPRING.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle.*)

THE *Times of India* alluded, in an article on tropical botany, to the singular fact of the Indian spring taking place in the direst and hottest month of the year, and it is no less strange that we never observed this fact noticed by any writer in India. As we could not account for the phenomenon by any favorable conditions of climate, such as subterranean or atmospheric moisture, it was concluded that the evolution of buds, tender shoots, &c., was due to specific vital action unconnected with external circumstances.

If this is the correct interpretation, then it must be admitted that European writers judging from the phenomena of temperate climate only, have but partial and incorrect opinions on this subject, for they tell us, one and all, that heat alone sets the vital principle of plants in motion, and that an increase of temperature is the cause of the appearance of spring, and that dryness in the air is fatal to vegetation. But the extraordinary fact is before our eyes every March, that in an atmosphere which curls up the stiffest boards, and causes furniture to split, Nature has chosen to put forth her tenderest productions, and that too unaffected by this apparently adverse condition of the air.

One of the greatest of living botanists has written that the Indian spring is a puzzle, and he has suggested a series of observations on the temperature of the ground at a depth of three feet.

Fortunately, we are already in possession of such a series of observation taken during the three years 1843 to 45 by Mr. Caldecott at Trevandrum. From this we observe that the lowest temperature of the earth at a depth of 3 feet is in July, when vegetation is in its greatest luxuriance, and the highest is in April when tree vegetation only has already made considerable progress, and that between these two extremes there are only about 5 deg. Fahr.

From August to January the temperature of the earth at 3 feet is almost stationary at $84\frac{1}{2}$, while from February to April there is a gradual rise to $89\frac{1}{4}$. These facts seem to give support to the general opinion that the rise in temperature during March is the cause of the evolution of buds, young shoots, and blossoms.

But it will scarcely be denied that an earth temperature of $84\frac{1}{2}$ is quite high enough for any plant in the world; nor could we bring ourselves to believe that, if the temperature were to remain steadfast at $84\frac{1}{2}$ occurrences in the tropical vegetable world would be other than what they are.

We are supported in this view by the fact, that there is a partial spring for several tropical trees in December, when the mountain olive (*olea dioica*) sends forth multitudes of new leaves and fragrant blossoms.

Moreover, if a tree which usually developes new leaves and branches in March happens to meet with exessive injury in July the month of lowest earth temperature, all the appearances of spring will then take place. It is in July that many young mango trees send forth new branches, and we happened to notice a mhowa tree which in June lost its crown in a storm, push forth with incredible force new branches through the old bark in the following month. Facts such as these seem to to show what the higher earth temperature of March has nothing to do with the appearance of spring.

It may be concluded, therefore, that there is a principle of life peculiar to each species of tree, and sometimes even to individual as in the case of the Glastonbury thorn and Cadenham oak, the former blooming and the latter budding in the depth of winter.

It is by this principle of life that a seed, a dormant bud, a wheel animalcule and a helix can remain as if dead, and yet unchanged for years, but which if dead would be immediately subject to the laws of inorganic nature.

From hygrometical observations made at Benares by Mr. James Prinsep, it appears that at that place January is absolutely the driest month in the year, *i. e.* that there is a less quantity of aqueous vapour in a given quantity of air in January, than in any other month of the year; but yet owing to the gradual increase of temperature, the drying power of the air is five times greater in March than in January, and goes on increasing till May. The depression of the wet bulb thermometer is 1.2 in January, and 14.0 in May. From this month it decreases rapidly till August, when there is no difference between the wet and dry bulb thermometer. We have seen from the tables of terrestrial heat that the earth is hottest in March, and coolest in July, and yet that by cutting off the crown of a tree in July, we can reproduce the appearance of spring, and we conclude that the terrestrial heat of March is rather an accompaniment to the phenomena of spring than the cause of it; and that the season in which arborial vegetation begins and continues to be developed, is not in consequence of circumstances favorable to it but in spite of circumstances most opposed to all the conditions generally regarded as necessary to vegetation.

INVESTITURE OF THE RAJAH OF REWAH WITH THE STAR OF INDIA.

(*From the Englishman Nov. 1.*)

ON Saturday morning last the Rajah of Rewah was invested at Benares, by His Excellency the Viceroy, with the Star of British India. After the usual ceremonies, His Excellency addressed the Maharajah as follows:—

MAHARAJAH RUGHORAJ, CHIEF OF REWAH,—It is now upwards of 40 years since the British Government and the family of your Highness have been bound together by treaties of friendship and mutual aid,—treaties which have proved beneficial to both parties. The conduct of your Highness during the commotion of 1857, secured the good-will and favor of the Government. Your Highness was faithful to your engagements, and acted the part of a true and loyal Chief. As a Rajpoot, your Highness belongs to a race, who have, from ancient times, been distinguished for their valor and fidelity under great temptations and trying circumstances; and I am happy to recognize in you, a Chief who has worthily maintained this noble reputation.

For your services during the mutiny, your Highness was rewarded by the grant of a considerable Jagheer by Lord Canning; and now, Her Majesty, the illustrious Queen of England and India, has selected you from among many great Chiefs to be one of the Knights of the Star of India, an Order of the highest dignity. In the name of the Queen, and by Her Majesty's commands, I here invest you with the Honorable Insignia of the Star of India, of which most Exalted Order, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight.

The investiture of the Rajah of Rewah by Her Majesty the Queen with the high rank of Knight of this most exalted Order, cannot fail to recall to the minds of many the thrilling events of the disastrous mutiny; and we trust that it will also prove a lesson of good faith and loyalty to every Native Chief throughout the land. The Rajah of Rewah may be taken as a representative man. As a Rajpoot and the descendant of one of those *Kshatriyas* whose honor and loyalty were the grateful themes of the old Hindoo bards, his heart was constant throughout the whole of the mutiny to that imperial rule to whom his state owed its existence, and without whom it would sink into nothingness. But still there were traitors about his Court who endeavoured to instil poison into his mind by awakening his fear regarding the stability of British power, and, perchance, by laboring to excite hopes of increased independence after a successful rebellion. That, under such circumstances, the Rajah preferred the advice of the Resident, the gallant young Willoughby Osborne, to the ignorant and narrow-minded promptings of his false friends, was alike creditable to the good sense of the Rajah and fortunate for the permanence of his rule. By yielding to the good advice of the English Resident, instead of to the evil and treasonable intrigues of members of his own family, he is not only at this moment a Rajah in possession of his kingdom and treasures, but the honoured feudatory of the greatest sovereign that ever swayed an Imperial sceptre. And thus by availing himself of the opportunity of showing his gratitude and loyalty in a time of difficulty, and by furnishing protection and service to Englishmen flying from rebellion, he has gained for himself a name which will ever stand well in the pages of Indian History. Such in a lesson for all time. So long as a Native Prince is not only loyal in words but in deeds; so long as he estimates the treacherous suggestions and slanderous inventions of disappointed suitors at their true value, as the mere inventions of unscrupulous and jaundiced brains, so long he may be assured of the respect of all around him and beneath him, of his own Native subjects as well as of the Europeans who acknowledge the same supremacy. But if he gives ear to those who plot against the dominant power, and to those who invent slanderous accusations to weaken the legitimate influence of British officers of spotless name and reputation, so he may rest assured that whatever those who have duped him may say before his face, they are laughing at him behind his back. And should he further permit himself to be made their catspaw, he will find that he has lost the support of those who would have saved him, as well as the respect of those who have deluded him, even though he should succeed in saving his life and dignity through the magnanimity of the British crown. In conclusion, we cannot but remark that the Rajah at this moment owes his life, his Kingdom, and his recently acquired dignity, solely to the gallant Willoughby Osborne, whose advice he so wisely followed. Let him also reflect that Willoughby Osborne is an Englishman, and that in that brave-hearted loyalty to their Sovereign for which Englishmen, have rendered themselves famous throughout the globe, he may see a type of that virtue by which men gain honour and lasting fame. No fear of death, though sickness had enervated his frame, no regard to mere numbers, though the odds against him were overwhelming, ever led the Resident to quit his post of duty, or to relax in his endeavours to uphold the power of Her Majesty the Queen against the attacks of a set of faithless traitors, and to save the Rajah himself from the insidious promptings of men whose words were poison. So long as a Native Prince finds that he is dealing with officers who are true and loyal to their country and Queen, he may rest assured that the same man will be equally truthful and faithful towards himself, but directly he finds amongst his Native advisers men guilty of wicked aspersions against that power which they are bound to obey, and against that august Sovereign who expects the most implicit loyalty from every subject and feudatory high and low from that moment he may rest assured that such advisers would be equally disloyal towards himself, and that they are just as capable of being false to himself as they are false to the Queen.

MAJOR GORDON AND LI FUTAE.

(*From the Evening Mail, October 14.*)

WE subjoin the despatch referred to; one sentence has been italicised and is important:—

Sir F. Bruce to Earl Russell.—(*Received April 18*).

PEKING, February 12, 1864.

MY LORD,—The *Manilla* was taken off the station at the beginning of December, and sent for repairs to Hongkong, and there being no vessel to supply her place, it was not until the 20th of January that I received the despatches of Mr. Markham and Major-General Brown, containing an account of what occurred at the capture of Soo-chow. I was in complete ignorance of these events when I wrote my despatch of the 15th of December, 1863, on the subject.

I received at the same time a private letter from Major Gordon, objecting to the precipitate disbanding of the disciplined corps under his command on the following grounds namely, the probability of a considerable part of the force going over to the insurgents, the renewal at Shanghae of the state of anxiety and danger in which it was placed two years ago, and the repetition in its neighbourhood of the scenes of pillage and massacre from which the unfortunate inhabitants suffered so severely at the same period. He advocates the continuance of the aid given to this Government on conditions that will prevent an officer from being placed in such a position as he has been by Governor Li, and in conclusion remarks that corrupt as the Mandarins are, they pursue a regular system of government and administration, whereas the insurgents have no system of civil government whatever. The proposal that this force should be employed as a protection for Shanghae and the recovered districts is in accordance with the views I expressed to Major Gordon in a letter dated the 22nd of November, of which I enclose a copy, though but for the misconduct of the Governor I should have been glad had its co-operation been continued until the line of the great canal from Hang-chow to Chin-kiang was cleared of insurgents.

In order to meet the embarrassments due to the conduct of the Governor, I pointed out to this Government that the defective constitution of the corps, to which I have frequently alluded as a source of danger to the Chinese, rendered it indispensable that it should be kept together under Major Gordon, and as that officer declined having any further communication with the Governor, after the deception practised upon him, that it should be looked upon as the garrison of Shanghae and of the neighbouring districts freed from the insurgents, and not be called upon to take further the offensive against the insurgents, unless those districts were invaded. I enlarged on the dangers that would ensue, in the present temper of the corps, should there be any irregularity in paying it, and I proposed, as a provisional measure, that stringent orders should be given to the Taoutae of Shanghae to pay the corps, and to make the necessary arrangements for its movements, &c., with Major Gordon directly, so that he might not be brought in contact with the Governor. They assure me that strict orders have been given to the Taoutae to carry out these suggestions.

At the same time I embodied in a Memorandum the principal facts stated by Major Gordon and others, on which the charge of bad faith against the Governor is based, and I communicated it to the Government.

In the conversations which I myself and Mr. Brown, by my directions, held with his Excellency Wen-siang and other members of the Foreign Board on the subject, I dwelt on the importance attached in Europe to the observance of capitulations, and on the loss of character the Chinese Government will suffer if the facts are not thoroughly sifted, and the Governor Li properly dealt with, in the event of the charges being proved against him.

The Chinese Government, on receipt of the document, addressed me the enclosed despatch, which may be looked upon as Governor Li's defence. Though it states that an enquiry will be made and the result communicated to me, I thought it advisable to express my opinion that the defence was unsatisfactory, and that Governor Li had not succeeded in clearing himself sufficiently from the charges of bad faith towards the insurgent Chiefs, and of want of proper consideration towards Major Gordon, to enable an officer of his character to act with him. If an arrangement can be made by which Shanghae can be protected and our interests secured, I do not wish to demand the dismissal of Governor Li, because that is a question of internal administration, and I do not feel sure how far the Government is strong enough to dismiss him, or will be supported in doing so on the grounds alleged by Chinese opinions. But I claim the right to decide what principles are to be observed, and what terms are to be agreed on, if the Chinese Government is anxious to have the active co-operation of British officers.

I am inclined to think that Governor Li, in putting these Chiefs to death, may have acted in a spirit of revenge for the perfidious massacre of his men at Tai-tsan, which I reported to your lordship in my despatch of July 14, 1863. It will be recollected that the orders to continue the negotiations for the surrender of Tai-tsan, and thereby to inveigle Imperialist soldiers into the town, and put them to death, were sent by the Chiefs at Soochow, and were carried into execution. This may have palliated, in the eyes of Governor Li, his breach of faith towards these men. The lex talionis is quite in accordance with Chinese maxims.

I gather also from his Excellency Wen-siang's remarks, that the Governor entertains very different feelings towards the bulk of the insurgents and towards the men of Kwantung and Kwang-si, the originators of the insurrection. The latter are looked upon as dangerous characters, whose submission is merely nominal, and who will be ready, on any favourable opportunity, to recommence their malpractices. The Prince, in his despatches, alludes to this when he says that by the death of a few the death of many will be avoided. The former, who consist chiefly of natives of the Central Provinces, are looked upon as forced into the rebellion, and readily obtain pardon and relief on submission, as in the instances quoted in his despatch. I apprehend that public opinion in China approves of this distinction.

The course pursued with reference to Governor Li will probably depend much upon the progress of affairs in his Province. If he is strong enough to take Chang-chow-foo with the assistance of foreigners like Mr. Macartney and Mr. Bonnefoy who continue to serve with him, it is not likely that the Government will venture to remove him, as it is contrary to their system of administration to interfere with a provincial authority as long as things go well. But if he is unsuccessful, and they are driven to invoke the aid of a foreign officer, they will, I trust, find that no one will serve unless his position is properly defined, and unless proper guarantees are given that he will not, be involved, directly or indirectly, in transactions so abhorrent to our principles,—I have, &c."

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—Lascarato remembered the time when glass in the windows was a great rarity in Argostoli. The young doctors returning from the Italian colleges often brought with them small window-frames fitted with glass to put up in their rooms, and thus to astonish the natives by their unwonted luxury. He told me some curious characteristics of the seclusion of the ladies in Cephalonia in former times. When the British officers were first quartered in Argostoli, about fifty years ago, as they never saw ladies, they inquired if it were a city inhabited only by men. On learning that the town really contained fair ladies, but that custom secluded them from the sight of strangers, the young officers resolved to obtain a peep of them. They adopted a notable scheme. They hired a number of donkeys, to which they appended plenty of bells. Then, mounting upon these animals with their faces towards the tails, they proceeded to ride through the streets. The ludicrous scene brought the whole population to the windows, and the officers returned to their quarters, joyfully exclaiming, "At last we have seen the ladies!" When my friend was a youth the shoemakers were not allowed to see young ladies who required their services. The doors of the rooms were provided with holes through which the ladies passed their feet in order to be measured.—*Four Years in the Ionian Islands: their Political and Social Position. Edited by Viscount Kirkwall.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7TH.

Brodigan, Lieutenant F., H. M.'s 28th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Fitter, Veterinary Surgeon H. J. W., H. M. Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from England.
James, Captain and Brevet Major C. M. W., 21st Regiment, N. I., to join, from Mhow.
Chapple, Assistant Surgeon R. A., Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7TH.

Bird, Ensign R. L., H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Parcell, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, on duty, to Neemuch.
Tabbs, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Stock, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General, on leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 5th Nov.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Captain F. B. Johnston, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 20th September to 19th November, on private affairs pending his retirement from the service.

Major A. S. Cooper, 33rd Foot, Assistant Surgeon H. W. Deolin, 44th Foot, and Lieutenant A. C. Hunter, 17th Regiment N. I., from 1st to 30th November, in extension to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant F. P. Worthy, 13th Regiment N. I., from 31st October to 10th November, in extension for the purpose of appearing before the next Civil and Military examination Committee.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
7	Agamemnon	Marder	Kurrachee Aug. 31.
	Admiral Lyon	Thompson	Liverpool June 28.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat Nov. 6.
	Victoria (s)	Ahmed	Surat Nov. 6.
	Arabella	Dawson	Calcutta Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
7	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Railgoer	Bourdelly	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Peile; Mr. Wilson, and two children.

Per Ship *Agamemnon*, from Kurrachee —Dr. and Mrs. Chapple, Royal Horse Artillery, and four children.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.
Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d. p. ton.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
London	Cotton	No tonnage available.
	Seeds	
To Havre	Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 30 and port charges.
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		
To China		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black	"	32 to 35.
and White		38 to 40.
Niger		27 to 28. Nominal.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—October 31st, *Patrician*, Pain, from Liverpool 17th July, touched at Queenstown 23rd July; *Queen of the South*, *Empress of India*, *Sussannah*, *Astrea*, and *Sir Edward Parry*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There was great enquiry yesterday for Elphinstone Land shares, which have improved Rs. 20,000 per share in two days, in consequence of a rumour that a new Company has offered Rs. 100 a square yard for part of the reclaimed ground. Back Bays (which were wrongly quoted by us yesterday at Rs. 23,500 instead of Rs. 22,500 pm.) have also gone up Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 higher. The Market for Bank shares is still weak.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th November, compared with the statement issued on the 28th October :—

Liabilities.	28th Oct.	5th Nov.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	51,00,611	[illegible]
General Treasury Balance	[illegible]	31,46,463
Deposits at Head Office	4,29,78,881	4,69,69,221
Do. at Branches	61,23,560	61,45,678
Bank post bills outstanding	3,20,068	3,53,336
Rest	13,61,954	14,11,511
Sundries	18,36,048	12,17,765
	7,20,40,115	7,58,15,286
Assets.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 88,27,271	Rs. 88,47,021
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	61,25,861	57,39,290
Bills Discounted at Do. Do.	1,86,48,838	1,85,24,091
Dead Stock	7,05,225	7,65,375
Stamps	15,072	12,963
Balances with Agents	24,72,080	20,78,349
Sundries	23,31,222	18,86,955
Government Reserve Cash	......	......
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,21,30,087	2,73,44,774
Do. Do. Branches	1,06,85,559	1,05,95,748
	7,20,40,115	7,58,15,286

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 5 16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾ to 7 16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100⅛
China	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	54 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	100	......	62 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	170	......	160 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial		......	25 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	20	10,000 per sh. with
Bank of India			54 ex div. (N. sh.)
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	255 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	300		40 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125		Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100		25 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	25 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent.
China Bank	25		64 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	125 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. (nml.
East Indian Bank	25	......	34 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	10	......	5½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	20	......	90 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	60 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company	100	......	25 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	35 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	½ per cent. pm
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	125 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	50 ex-div.
Land Companies.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs 23,250 p. share (pm.
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.		......	8,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited			per whole share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	400	Rs. 82,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	400	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs 25,500 pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,100	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs 15,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	720	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	400 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	(discount Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	190-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
Spinning & Weaving Companies.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	400 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 (nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 340 prem.
Shipping Companies.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Ship & Dock Company	500	......	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	300	......	20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	200	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited	250	12 per cent	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
Loan 1835-36	95
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-6
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223¼
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 7th November 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dholera, (ready.)	Rs. 455 to 460
Bhownuggur	" 455 to 460
Broach	" 425 to 427
Surat	" 440 to 445
Oomrawuttee	" 410 to 415
Porebunder	" 375 to 380
Akote	" 440 to 450
Compta	" 410 to 420
Veerawul	" 370 to 380
Hinghunghaut	" 490 to 500
Khandeish	" 350 to 360
Dharwar (Sawgined)	" 500 to 510
Dhollera (December delivery)	" 520 to 525
Dhollera (April and May delivery)	" 532 to 535

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,425

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide.'
J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE :—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0½d.	
	3 do.	2s. 0½d.	
	2 do.	2s. 0½d.	
	1 do.	2s. 0½d.	
	on demand	2s. 0d.	
On Scotland		1s. 11½d.	
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

"CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
On demand	at 2s. 0d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7 per cent. per ann.			
Do. 6 do. do.	5½ do.	do.		
Do. 3 do. do.	4 do.	do.		

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy, Wiggin & Co.)
I. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillo Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.
4 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
1 month's do.	2s.	
Demand	1s.	11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s.	11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 4th Nov. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts of the Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

Bills	London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
	Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
	Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
	Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
	Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
	Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers,
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
	On Demand		2s.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000 ONE MILLION AND (FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 5th November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Bombay 11th October 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એંન્ડ જાપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)
دی بینک آف ھندوستان چینا آنڈ جاپان
(لیمیٹڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—6, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

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Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
Four "	2s. 0½d.	do.
Three "	2s. 0½d.	do.
One "	2s. 0d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland / Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct.	per ann.
Do. 9 do. do.	5½ do.	do.
Do. 6 do. do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 4 do. do.	4½ do.	do.
Do. 3 do. do.	4 do.	do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 80,000,000 (£3,200,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Rue 4 Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co., OF LONDON, (Limited) and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
sight ... 2s. "
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-61 cts.
3 do. ... 2-55 "
sight ... 2-48 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2	do	2s. 0d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand	do.	1s 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

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RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per rupee.
"	4 "	2s. 0½d.	"
"	3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
"	2 "	1s. 11½d.	"
"	1 "	1s. 11½d.	"
"	on Demand	1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s. 11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 7th November 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860	262,977	19	11
Do.	do. 1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do. 1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of		40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

McCOMBIE & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

OILMAN'S STORES

PICKLES.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Red Cabbage, Piccalilli, Walnuts, Chow Chow, Imperial Hot, West India, Captain White's, Oriental Pickle, French Olives, French Capers, &c., &c.

SAUCES.

Reading, Harvey, John Bull, Beefsteak, Tomata, Essence of Anchovies, Sir Robert Peel, Royal Table, Mushroom and Walnut Catsup, Soho, Worcester Sauce, Lancashire Sauce, &c.

MUSTARDS.

Durham Mustard, French Mustard, &c.

VINEGAR.

White Wine, Distilled Crystal, Chili and Taragon, Raspberry, &c.

OILS.

Salad Oil, Cold Drawn Castor, Cod Liver Oil, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, &c.

POTTED MEATS.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meat, Pate a Diable, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

In 1 and 2lb. Pots and Tins.

Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Apricot, Orange, Apple, Lemon and Orange Marmalade, &c.

SYRUPS FOR ICES, &c.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Gooseberry.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, Black Currants.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

English and French in Stoppered Bottles.

BOTTLED TART FRUITS.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages Raspberries, Morella Cherries, Raspberries and Currants

DESSERT FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Zante Currants, Normandy Pippins, Candied Orange and Lemon Peel, Bon Bon Cosaques, Motto Kisses, China Preserves of all kinds.

SOUPS.

Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Soup, Soup Cressy, Mock Turtle, Julienne, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawney, Gravy, Oxcheek, Green Pea, Vegetable, Mutton and Chicken Broth, Portable Soups.

MEATS.

Boiled Beef, A la mode Beef, Roast Beef, Boiled Mutton, Roast Veal, Irish Stew, &c., &c.

FISH.

Preserved Salmon, Findon Haddocks, Oysters in Tin, Herrings a la Sardines, Pickled Salmon and Herrings, Dutch Anchovies, Blackwall Whitebait, Sardines, Anchovies, Kippered Salmon. Fresh Herrings, Fillets of Soles, Salted Salmon in Jars, Red Herrings, &c.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots with and without Gravy, Parsnips, Turnips, Green Peas, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, White Mushrooms, Asparagus, &c.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

Pate de foie gras, Pate de foi d'oir, Game of kinds, Petit Pois, and the like.

SUNDRIES.

Essence of Coffee, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Speed's Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Chocolate, Table Salt, Candles, Calves' feet Jelly, Yellow Soap in Bars.

PATENT PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

HERMETICALLY SEALED IN TINS.

York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Cheeses of Kinds, Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, Veal and Ham Pies, Bath Chops.

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Double Gloster Cheeses, York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon in Canvas, Stilton Cheeses.

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Mixed, Cracknels, Captain's, Picnic, Brighton, Spice Nuts, Fancy Machine, Ginger Nuts.

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QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

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It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

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An unfailing remedy.

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Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant and the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have rec[illegible] from J. T. Go[illegible] the upper par[illegible] shipped by Thomas Short, Junior, [illegible] Hunt, Monnett & Co., the same co[illegible] and Shoes, 100 Dozens of Day and [illegible] Blacking, Angola Tweed, Broad Cloths, and Cricketing Kit, [illegible] Dinner Sets and Garden seeds, Stationery, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, of Demy and other sizes, Memorandum Books feint and Ruled, Copy Books and Slates, Washing and Pocket Books with Locks and Keys, Joynson's Foolscap Feint-ruled, and Blank Blotting Pads of sizes, White and Buff Blotting Papers, Invitation and Visiting Cards with Envelopes, Overland Bank and Note Papers, Envelopes, Tinted and Cream-laid Satin Note Papers of sizes with Envelopes to match, Ballroom Pencils, and Cards, Wedding Envelopes and Cards, Pufforated Bouquet Papers, and Dish Papers, Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, Achromatic Stereoscopes, Horse Jules, Railway Rugs and Wrappers, Scotch Balmoral Caps, Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and regulation Helmets, Reams of Brown and Curling Papers, Sealing Wax, Children's Reading Books, Cricket Bats, Stumps and Balls, Leg Guards, Gloves, and Scoring Papers, Racket Balls, Trap Bat and Balls, Quoits, Skittles, Dumb Bells, Two superior Dissolving View Apparatus with Patent Solar Lamps 3½ inch condensers, Phantasmagoria Lanterns and Magic Lanterns, Chromatrope Sets of Slides illustrating the Overland Route, Mount Vesuvius, Photographic views and numerous others, Patent Airtight capped Gum Bottles, Thermometers, the New Patent Storm Glass, Archery Equipments.

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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1864.

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On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Parell Road, near Government House, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of a Gentleman; the same comprises Tables, Chairs, Couches, Tea Poys, Screens, Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Presses, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Glass and Queen's Ware, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will begin to sell by public Auction at *Locksley Hall*, from 15th instant, an extensive assortment of best English-made Furniture, Lamps, and a large variety of the very best Fancy Goods. Particulars will appear in future Advertisements.

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at Locksley Hall, a magnificent Orchestrion, or self Playing Organ, with 9 Barrels, playing Operatic Overtures, Quadrilles, Polkas, and Hindoostanee Airs. The instrument will play at intervals during the sale advertised to commence from the 15th instant, and will be put up to auction at a day to be named in the Catalogue.

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WEEKLY SALE.

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